PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 702.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 203 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY. August.				
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Persia ..	8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan ..	20000	..	..
12th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
19th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500	....	..
26th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
3rd Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	....	..
10th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
17th ,,	Karmala ..	9000	....	..
24th ,,	Moldavia ..	6000	....	..
31st ,,	Caledonia ..	10000	....	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Commencing with the departure from Bombay on the 29th August the MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN will be resumed.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hazen Maru	G. Ohta	3784	13th Aug.	27th Aug.
Yokohama Maru	H. Nojiri	4098	21st Aug.	2nd Sept.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4828	26th Aug.	8th Sept.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwahara	6196	11th Sept.	23rd Sept.
Moyori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3773	17th Sept.	29th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 156, Hornby Road.
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic"

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	Sept. 29th
City of London ..	A & C	9090	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Oct. 30th

SAILINGS 1915.
HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Durham ..	B	5356	---	27th Aug.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	---	15th Sept.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..... London via Marseilles	555	833	420	630
Liverpool	630	1,055	468	702
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	600	900	456	678
	--	942	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys.

B-9

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Date	Time Route.
"LHASA"	2134	Saturday, 28th August.	*Direct

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, sailing on Friday, the 27th August, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Slow Mail)

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons sailing on Friday, the 20th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "DILWARA" 5378 tons sailing on or about 2nd September calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoabay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

26th August, 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about.
S. S. Scindia	5105	Capt Erkine	23rd Aug. 1915
S. S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd week in Sept.

*Will not call at Marseilles but proceed direct to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	600
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	807
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	945
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1439

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM. & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATIO

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42;

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest. 10

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 68,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 20,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Hyojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Sa'gon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 14. 40, Churchgate Street,

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,800
Capital Paid-Up ..... Rs. 13,14,375
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.—Six 3½ ton F. I. A. T. Chassis, suitable for LORRY, VAN or PASSENGER work, available for delivery in September.
Orders are now being booked for these famous Vehicles, which are similar to those supplied to the British, French, Russian and Indian Governments.
Further particulars from the—
SOLE AUTHORIZED FIAT AGENTS.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
Elphinstone Circle, & Apollo Bunder.
Bombay.

LOST—VALUABLE DIAMOND at the Skating Rink, Finder will be handsomely rewarded on returning same to MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 900

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1548

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED A LADY to teach English music and needle work to a girl aged 11, in a chief's family in a native state. Please apply quoting minimum salary to Box No. 496, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 149

WANTED—An Assistant Professor of Sanskrit who has a real command of Sanskrit, in the Subordinate Educational Service, on Rs. 100 p. m., for the Muir Central College, Allahabad. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, length of residence in the United Provinces and nationality, with copies of testimonials (not to be returned), should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Muir Central College, Allahabad, before 31st August 1915.
E. G. HILL, D. Sc.,
Principal,
Muir Central College, Allahabad.
803

BURMA BOILER COMMISSION.—WANTED AN INSPECTOR OF BOILERS AND PRIME-MOVERS.—Applicants must possess a First Class Engineer's Board or Trade or Colonial certificate of Competency.
Salary Rs. 450—10—600 per mensem with conveyance allowance of Rs. 2 per diem, while in headquarters at Rangoon.
The Inspector will be under the European services leave Rules and travelling allowance is admissible under the Civil Service Regulations.
All copies of testimonials and certificates must be addressed to THE SECRETARY, Burma Boiler Commission, Post Box 60, Rangoon, on or before the 20th September, 1915. 506

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Assistant to the Director of Industries, Madras. Candidates must have received a thorough shop training with a Mechanical Engineering firm in England and should have had some experience of Indian methods also. Preference will be given to men with a Public School Education.
The appointment is a new and temporary one, but may be made permanent later. On this point no assurance can however be given at present. The pay will be Rs. 550 with Travelling Allowance according to Civil Service Regulations. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned so as to reach him before 1st proximo.
K. T. B. TRESSLER,
Director of Industries.
Office of the Director of Industries,
Post Box No. 454, Madras 10th Aug. 1915. 790

WANTED Applicants for employment as temporary ASSISTANT SANITARY ENGINEERS in the Madras Public Works Department. Applications should be accompanied by the following particulars together with copies of testimonials:—
1. Name of Applicant.
2. Date of birth.
3. Places of education.
4. Examinations passed.
5. Present and past employment with particulars of pay drawn, period of each appointment and reasons for its termination.

The salary of the appointments will be Rs. 300 each a month. Only men possessing the requisite Engineering qualifications and experience of Sanitary works need apply. Applications should be sent direct to THE SANITARY ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, Chepauk, Madras, on or before the 10th September, 1915.
S. B. MURRAY,
600 Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

WANTED.

STAMPS—Wanted to purchase a specialized collection of Indian stamps Strong in Victorian, era.—Apply "X. Y. Z." "Bombay Chronicle." 796

WANTED a permanent GRADUATE (SCIENCE and MATHEMATICS) for CORONATION HIGH SCHOOL, NADIAD. PARSI preferred. Apply with terms to MANAGER. 1597

WANTED at once a GRADUATE very strong in Mathematics, with second language French for a student of the Matric class. Only those now in teaching line should apply to Box No. 512 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1598

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED a competent MOTOR MECHANIC FOREMAN to take charge of a garage. He must handle any make of car. State experience and salary required. Apply "J" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a SHOP ASSISTANT or GENERAL CLERK by a Parsi gentleman. Willing to start on a moderate salary. Good references. Apply to "PARSI," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 813

WANTED by Oct. 1st Lady Graduate to teach Mathematics in the F. A. and Entrance Classes of the Kinnaird High School, Lahore. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 793

REWAH STATE LEATHER FACTORY.—WANTED a qualified ACCOUNTANT, experienced, hard working, practical, cash security Rs. 2,000, knowledge of Typewriting a qualification, good wages to the right man. Apply with copies of Testimonials to P. N. VATAL, Manager. 801

WANTED four HORSES for the Prison Van, Karachi.
Must be under 16 years old. Horses of the R. F. A. wheeler stamp required.
Apply, stating price and full particulars, to THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, Karachi. 901

WANTED—A Superintendent of Police for Poonch State on a salary of Rs. 250 a month. Only experienced and thoroughly qualified candidates need apply up to 10th September, to—
BHAGAT SINGH SARDAR BAHADUR,
Wazir of Poonch (Kashmir).
Poonch, 12th August, 1915. 816

WANTED an active European Army Pensioner for the post of Superintendent of Dilkusha Gardens, Lucknow. A single man or a married man with no family and with a knowledge of gardening preferred.
Apply in writing with copies of testimonials, stating age, service and amount of pension, to Lt.-Col. C. S. PRINCE. Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow. 809

WANTED—A CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER for Gwalior Army, Gwalior, Central India, an Experienced Graduate of Bombay Veterinary College, strong in English, with sufficient knowledge of Hindi. Pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 p.m according to qualifications.
Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, before the 15th September 1915 to:—
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL,
Gwalior Army,
1596 Gwalior, C.I.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1390

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—1st floor of MARINE HOUSE at New Marine Lines No. 21. Apply GROUND FLOOR. 1546.

TO LET—Suite of rooms suitable for 2 bachelors or married couple with or without Board. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 781

BENMORE HAPPY VALLEY MUSSOORIE, near Club. Rooms available. Apply to
1588 MANAGERESS.

TO LET—Half flat excellently furnished consisting of Drawing room, Dining room, large bedroom, smaller bedroom, Bath room, and W. C., Kitchen, E. Lights and fans. Rent Rs. 150 per mensen. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 780

When the bowels become constipated, digestion is impaired, billiousness ensues, the mind becomes sluggish, and a general dispirited feeling is the result. Kasagra is the *best remedy* for *constipation*. D 19

NOTICES

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1915 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of September, 1915 at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanor and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.
Dated this 23rd day of August 1915.
JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
1594 Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEVERAL Crude Oil Engines new as well as second-hand for immediate delivery from stocks. Apply undersigned giving following particulars:—
1. Class and type of Engine and its motive capacity in Brake Horse Power.
2. Details of specification of various parts and general construction stating the name of makers.
3. Consumption of oil per B. H. P. per hour.
4. Lowest price free delivery on Railway trucks.
Preference will be given to the largest available sizes of Engines like Diesel, Semi Diesel and similar makes of established reputation for best workmanship economical working in the shape of minimum oil consumption, simplicity of design and smooth and steady working without any trouble.
Engines that may be offered should be complete in every respect and should have adequate cooling as well as up-to-date starting, governing and oil storing arrangements which should be fully described when tendering.
Second hand Engines in guaranteed first condition and efficiency will be duly considered and preferred if offered at tempting prices.
MADHOWLAL RANCHORLALL & Co.,
Agents,
The Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited,
Ahmedabad.
23rd August, 1915. 1599

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Mahim Custom Road, Mahim.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, under instructions from Messrs. Ibrahim Dossabhoy and Gulam Husein Rahimtulla, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Francis Pascoal Alex Francis, Jao Pascol, and St. Jao Jao, the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 14th day of March; 1914, and made between the Mortgagors of one part and the Mortgagees of the other, sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of August, 1915, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4.30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon:—
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 30 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, or thereabouts, together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being, at Mahim Custom Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward No. 5320, and Street No. 60, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the property of Hajee Ghasi Musalman, on or towards the West, North and South by the property of Fazendar Mussu Kaka Mapla.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Manshukhlal, Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office, 91, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.
SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th August 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

NOTICE.
The auction sale of pearls advertised for sale TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further notice.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th Aug. 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2329.

SALE TO-MORROW FRIDAY, THE 27th INST. AT 5 p. m., (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET, TARDEO.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Seervai, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Popatlal Muldhano and another, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Dhunbaijee, daughter of Bejonji Hormusji Mistry, and wife of Ardeshir Dadabhoy Ghariwala and Manekshaw Ardeshir Dady and Bai Aimai Merwanji Mody, two of the children of the Mortgagor and pursuant to the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Martgage, dated the 16th day of January, 1914, and made between the said Mortgagors and the said Mortgagees, Messrs. BAILEY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 27th day of August 1915 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable property on the premises.
PARTICULARS.
All that piece or parcel of land of Foras Freehold Tenure containing by admeasurement 403 square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of a large piece of land, registered by the Collectors of Land Revenue under Old No. 82, New No. 3581, Old Survey No. 9A and New Survey No. 1A/7010 together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 282B, Street No. 1B and all which premises are situate at and on the Northern side of Gilder Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ambalal Pranjiwandas, known as "Maneck Building," on or towards the West by Gilder Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Cowasji Hormusji Tabelwalla and on or towards the South by the property of Pestonji Bejonji Mistry.
For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds, apply to Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagor at their office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the UNDERSIGNED.
BAILEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th August 1915.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street.

BONAFIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF 14 SECONDHAND SINGLE ROLLER GINS OF WELL-KNOWN PLATT BROTHERS.
THIS DAY THURSDAY the 26th August at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction without any reserve at Kalbadevi Road Bhangwadi (where the goods are removed for sale).
By order of the office concerned.
14 single roller Gins of 4 Bearings of wellknown Platt Brothers with almost complete accessories.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th Aug. 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, samples of hardware, tools, implements, bangles, etc., etc.
Under instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. R. Ditmar Brunner Bros. Ltd. (Lamp Merchants) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at 43 Esplanade Road, opposite Treacher & Co., and next to the Gresham Building valuable office furniture such as small and large writing and office tables, counters teakwood cupboards, bentwood sofas, and chairs, glass door book cases, copying presses electric fans, one large iron safe by Chubbs, one small iron safe by Excelsior samples of bangles padlocks tools etc., etc.
The above is on view.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 26th August 1915.

JIVAJEE SORABJI & CO

No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Sale of demolition and removal of materials of a very extensive two-storied stone building, known as the Government Central Press, Bombay, consisting of good doors, windows, trusses, wooden floors, stone slabs, etc., etc., in a very good condition, situated in Fort, near Customs Office.
Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned building materials, on FRIDAY, the 3rd September, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).
Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the sale.
JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 26th August 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 P. M.
THE RAGE OF THE CINEMA WORLD:
CHARLES CHAPLIN
in
"THE MASQUERADERS"
A screaming pantomime farce of Cinema life. Chaplin is the highest-paid comedian in the world. Chaplin is undoubtedly the funniest fellow in filmland, and the cleverest.
MAX'S DOUBLE
in two parts (the film, not the Double) Max's longest and funniest fun feast.

BALLIWALA'S THEATRE
BOMBAY.
MISS GAUHAR JAN
OF CALCUTTA
at the Conclusion of her All-India Tour
will give a
FAREWELL CONCERT
ON
Friday, 27th Aug., at 9-30.
So that all classes may hear this last Concert, there will be
REDUCED PRICES.
Reserved Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4, and Rs. 3.
„ Dress Circle, Rs. 2.
Unreserved, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, and As. 8.
BOOKINGS AT THE THEATRE.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK
Saturday, 28th August
SKATING AND DANCING.
From 9-30 to Midnight.
Tuesday, 31st August
CLOSING OF THE RINK.
SPORTS ON SKATES
including
WALTZING, TWO-STEP & FANCY SKATING
Competition.
9-30 to Midnight.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.

COALS.
WELBURN'S HOUSEHOLD COALS
Best and Economical for Culinary purposes.
Now used by **leading Families, Hotels, Clubs, Messes, Restaurants and Cafes**, Send a trial order and you will be convinced.
Those who buy **Welburn's Household Coals** have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent percent value of their money but more. Par excellence suitable for Cooking.
You save pounds by buying direct from us.
Always in stock for immediate delivery. Cartage and cooly free to your doors.
For prices and further particulars write—
WELBURN & Co.,
19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:—
AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—La Croix & Co. St. Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMROATI.—G. Gavai, Bahiskrit Bharat Office.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BANDRA.—Kaluram Ram Krishna.
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BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
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GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co
HUBLI.—G. N. Devdhar, Station Road.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
HYDERABAD, Sind (Camp).—Manager Standard Book Stall.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOPAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—Standard Bookstall.
KARACHI (Camp)—Manager Standard Book Stall.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society, Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NASIK.—Mahdeo V. Joshi, Main Rd,
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—La Croix & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Japanese Stores, The Mall.
SIMLA.—G. S. Merwalla.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapit.
SURAT.—Dinshaw & Co., Kanpith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TELEGAON.—R. K. Sattiarkar.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE.
*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quiets the nerves and clears the brain. 15

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SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

August 25.

Jehangir — Lewis — Jeddah.

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading.—

Steamer.—Hejaz for Jeddah.
" Mooltan for London.
" Peking for Gothenburg.

Teh following steamers received port clearance on Wednesday.—

Steamer.—Singu for Abadan.
" Ujina for Calcutta.

Wednesday, August 25, 1915.

S. S. Singu:—The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain A. W. Ward, will sail to-day for Abadan, with a general and the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Ujina:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain J. A. Davidson, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Calicut and coast ports, with general goods on board.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 23rd instant and due here in the afternoon of 27th instant.

S. S. Jehangir:—The steamer Jehangir, 3,360 tons, Captain E. R. Lewis, sailed yesterday for Jeddah via Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Manningtry.....Roope.....W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Nalrung.....Grant.....T. Morrison
C. & R. Cilicia.....Battison.....T. M. & Co
F. Tralawny.....Owen.....W. & A. G. & Co
G. Firoozi.....Alexander.....T. M. & Co
N. Hollzones.....Enymm.....D. Nanjee & Sons.

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurl..... K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Dunster.....Jones.....J. Mackintosh & Co
2 Jinsen Maru.....Ota.....N. Y. Kaisha
4 Varela.....Gulliver.....M. M. & Co
5 Lavinia Westoll....Harrison.....S. Smidt & Co
6 Gibraltar.....Semple.....K. N. & Co
7 Soldier Prince....Alexandria.....D. Nanji & Sons
8 Yebeshi Maru.....Nogiri.....N Y. K
9 Peking.....Melchlon.....W. & A. G. & Co
122 13 Itola.....Butler.....M. M. & Co
14 Lhasa.....King.....M. M. & Co
15 Sardar.....Ookerji.....P. G. S. N. C.
16 Kasara.....Gulliver.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Polyktor.....Theopulatos.....D. Nanjee & sons
3 City of Calro.....Parker.....K. N & Co
4 Mooltan.....Haddock.....P. & O Co
5 Ujina.....Abbott.....M. M. & Co
6 Chindwara.....Coleman.....M. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Empress of Japan.....Derlctor, R. I. M.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alavi.....Fanning.....T. M. & Co
City of Delhi.....Bremner.....K. N. & Co
Chakla.....Allen.....M. M. & Co
Hujaz.....Gray.....T. M. & Co
Khosrou.....Hannah.....M. & Co
Kinkon Maru.....Tenjimato.....G. Arbuthnot & Co
Nursal.....Thompson.....T. M. & Co
Singu.....Ward.....Shaw Wallace & Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gibraltar (s) 300 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, J. Purbhudas and Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, James Finlay and Co.; 63 bales cotton waste, O. Velji; 225 bales cotton fly, J. Purbhudas and Co.; 3,902 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 500 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.

Hallezones (s) 41,564 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 3,960 cwts. jowar, Ralli Brothers; 600 cwts. ajwan seed, Ralli Brothers; 40 cwts. kopok seed, Ralli Brothers.

City of Cairo (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.; 150 tons groundnut oil cakes, New Mahaluxmi Oil Mill.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan (s) 15 bales cow hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons; 3,094 cwts. peas, Ralli Brothers.

Soldier Prince (s) 4,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers; 13,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts. rape seed, Volkart Brothers; 3,000 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers; 1,053 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 42 tons linseed oil cake, L. and F. Barraclough and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Cairo (s) 6,500 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts. poppy seed, Ralli Brothers; 991 cwts. lentils, John Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Trelawy (s) 5,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers; 6,003 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 857 cwts. castor seed, Sanday and Co.; 443 cwts. rape seed, Sanday and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Nairang (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Bombay and Co.; 200 bales hemp, G. Veerji and Co.; 6,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 10,500 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

Polyktor (s) 16,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 1,397 bales cotton, Brusl and Co.; 400 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 25 bales cotton, Japan Imports; 1,400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

Jinsen Maru (s) 5 cwts. ivory, K. A. H. Mawji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 500 bales cotton yarn, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 300 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton yarn, I. David.

Itola (s) 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Jinsen Maru (s) 1½ cwts. genda horns, A. Mahomedally.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 25.

S. S. Alavi from Calcutta, Agents M. M. and Co.—4,084 bags rice, 2,103 numbers tiles, 1 case watches, 202 bales paper, 2 kegs nails, 1,420 bags betel nuts, 45 bundles chiratta, 39 tins 2 cases glue, 13 bundles rugs, 16 cases syrup, 6 cases shellac, 133 bales Hosein cloth, 170 bales gunnies, 30 packages jute yarn, 26 bags old rubber, 77 pieces pig lead, 95 boxes 13 cases 101 chests tea, 4 cases coffee, 2 cases colour, 17 cases arrow root, 30 cases hair oil, 5 cases medicine, 6 cases candles, 83 cases soap, 1 bundle tarpaulins, 20 bags pepper, 17 cases cigars, 565 baskets 63 bags ginger, 1,956 bales cotton, 20 bales jute waste, 5 bundles logline, 20 bundles 57 packages hemp twine, 1,057 bags cocoanuts, 32 cases cotton goods, 450 bundles 4,017 pieces wood other timbers, 920 coils 372 jottas 43 packages rope, 17 bags turmuric, 82 bags cow hides, 42 jottas 25 robbins 456 bags copra, 115 bundles stone moss, 17 bags nuxvomica, 6 casks fish oil, 10 rolls coir matting, 1,366 jottas coir yarn.

S. S. City of Delhi from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—22 crates fly paper, 3 cases confectionary, 121 cases 1 box medicine, 51 cases soap, 3 cases sozodont, 6 cases grape juice, 104 cases pet jelly, 140 cases quaker oats, 1 case blacking, 44 cases vaseline, 2 cases sen sen, 8 cases leather, 3 drums acetone, 38 packages syrup, 1 case tyres, 10 cases 8 boxes automobile and parts thereof, 4 cases ointment, 2 cases condiments, 63 cases typewriter and parts, 19 cases cotton drills, 50 cases painkiller, 102 cases listerine, 10 cases dental cream and powder, 2 cases phonograph ñkmwf yoinfwy oinmfwymfwy inmfwy ic fw goods, 114 cases paint, 306 barrels 2 drums 16 kegs lubricating oil, 324 barrels lantern globes, 1 case surgical instruments, 1 package umbrella furniture, 20 kegs potash chlorate, 26 cases missionary goods, 3,897 boxes tin plates, 9 barrels 25 cases paste, 7 boxes 2 kegs grease, 20 cases varnish, 1,335 drums caustic soda, 13 cases glyco thymoline, 4 cases chloroform, 4 cases ether, 1 case alcohol.

S. S. Chakla from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—6 packages wet dates, 1 case ice box, 5 nongs empty gas cylinders.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The All-India Weather Report indicates that the monsoon has again increased in activity and rainfall has been widespread. It still fails, however, to give rain over the plains of North-West India. The disturbance off the North Madras Coast continues to develop.

The rainfall has been nearly general in the East of the United Provinces, Konkan and Malabar and local in Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Deccan.

A few falls also occurred in Bombay, Deccan, Bengal and Gujarat.

The principal amount are:—Bagra, Mainpuri Masulipatam 4 inches each, Purnea, Karwar Pachmarhi 3 each, Pendra Hyderabad Hanamkonda 2 each, Jagdalpur Ratnagiri Kurnool 1 each, Agra Mercara Mangalore 1 each.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 25th August 1915 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in excess except at Rawalpini and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 1.00", Mainpuri 4.15", Jhansi and Allahabad 0.24" each and Cawnpore 0.17". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.12" of rain. Skies are clear in west Rajputana and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal in Sind and at Jaipur but in excess at the other stations.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval reports 0.10" of rain and Indore 1.05." Skies are moderately of heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general.; Saugor has had 0.95", Hoshangabad 0.45", Amraoti 0.53", Chanda 0.76" and Raipur 0.34". Skies are heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0.33" Ratnagiri 1.74", Mormugao 1.09" and Karwar 2.52". Skies are overcast.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and local in the south Bombay Deccan; Belgaum has had 0.29". Nizamabad 0.78" and Hyderabad 2.23". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has ceased in the reporting area in the Punjab and decreased in the Central Provinces but increased in the United Provinces and the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad, the Central and the United Provinces and on the north Madras coast fairly general in Central India West and local in the east Rajputana the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan, and Mysore, while some showers have occurred in Kathiawar and south-east Madras. A depression appears to have formed off the north Madras coast and to its influence are attributable the increase in the Peninsula and the decrease in the Central Provinces in the rainfall. Masulipatam reports a heavy fall of 4.50".

Nearly general rain is likely on the north Madras coast and in Hyderabad, the Konkan, Malabar and the Central Provinces, fairly general rain in the Bombay Deccan, the United Provinces, local rain in Central India West and the Madras Deccan and some showers in east Rajputana and south-east Madras. A few showers are possible in the north and the east Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of August, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (23rd)	93.0	81.4	99	..	0	—0.01
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (24th)	92.6	85.0	85	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (24th)	86.5	84.7	78	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.3	84.7	71	..	0.65	—3.67
Rawalpindi	91.6	77.1	75	..	10.10	—7.54
Lahore	103.4	85.8	64	..	2.54	—9.40
Hissar	100.8	85.1	73	..	4.17	—8.74
Ambala	97.9	81.3	81	..	9.14	—8.74
Delhi	95.0	80.5	78	..	7.31	—10.43
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.0	75.9	93	1.00	11.87	—6.61
Mainpuri	89.6	75.8	99	4.15	14.33	—2.70
Jhansi	89.4	76.8	92	0.24	15.14	—11.16
Cawnpore	88.4	79.3	96	0.17	20.17	—3.33
Allahabad	89.1	78.7	93	0.24	25.32	—1.49
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	106.3	83.8	77	..	0.06	—2.10
Karachi	85.5	77.8	88	..	0.17	—5.42
Ajmer	96.8	80.2	62	..	7.85	—7.14
Jalpore	89.7	76.1	85	0.12	8.01	—8.55
Kotah	94.8	79.0	61	..	13.01	—6.52
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.4	78.0	73	..	3.66	—7.37
Dwarka	85.3	78.6	87	0.01	7.20	—4.21
Veraval	82.4	77.7	87	0.10	6.49	—8.16
Rajkot	92.6	74.3	82	..	6.49	—14.19
Bhavnagar Para	92.0	76.6	91	..	7.37	—7.00
Surat	89.5	78.3	79	0.01	19.16	—12.22
Ahmedabad	95.7	78.0	73	..	9.11	—15.14
Deesa	95.3	77.0	67	..	4.30	—14.05
Neemuch	93.1	75.1	70	..	12.42	—7.49
Indore	82.5	72.1	88	1.05	18.06	—3.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.3	74.9	92	..	54.03	14.14
Saugor	84.6	73.0	89	0.95	28.00	—4.82
Hoshangabad	84.3	74.8	93	0.45	28.66	—5.54
Khandwa	82.4	75.2	89	0.53	17.26	—2.17
Akola	85.2	74.9	88	..	19.05	—1.77
Amraoti	83.8	73.3	90	0.16	18.72	—2.74
Nagpur	87.6	75.7	85	0.05	28.62	—3.65
Chanda	85.7	75.2	92	0.76	23.20	—12.04
Raipur	91.7	77.6	90	0.34	26.52	—7.48
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.5	75.4	92	0.33	60.37	5.23
Ratnagiri	84.1	73.7	88	1.74	66.74	—13.28
Mormugao	82.4	73.6	98	1.60	63.51	—11.53
Karwar	81.7	74.0	95	2.52	69.39	—26.63
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.1	73.1	75	0.01	13.22	1.25
Ahmednagar	85.2	71.6	77	..	13.88	3.32
Poona	83.4	69.7	93	0.09	24.64	9.46
Sholapur	92.0	74.1	72	..	10.60	—2.41
Bijapur	87.5	70.5	79	..	6.23	—1.40
Belgaum	76.2	66.8	92	0.20	31.22	—1.24
Aurangabad	86.5	70.3	86	0.03	19.11	3.19
Nizamabad (Indur).	87.9	72.6	90	0.78	14.94	—8.57
Hyderabad	80.1	70.8	83	2.23	23.07	7.16
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	81.5	72.1	95	1.23	76.35	—17.18
Calicut	79.0	72.7	90	0.32	74.42	—4.80
Cochin	83.8	73.7	82	0.22	67.28	5.22
Colombo	85.9	76.6	83	0.03	21.15	5.56
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	80.1	74.0	85	4.50	22.55	6.04
Bellary	90.5	73.7	71	..	10.91	5.28
Cuddapah	87.2	76.3	79	0.14	10.24	—1.68
Madras	87.5	77.0	77	0.02	10.55	0.78
Bangalore	81.3	65.8	87	0.44	11.11	—0.32
Coimbatore	86.2	70.3	89	..	6.49	2.64
Trichinopoly	89.5	76.6	66	0.04	6.28	0.43
Negapatam	85.4	74.3	81	..	5.98	—0.27

Carry a box of Zymole Trokeys in your pocket. They are a good thing to have about you, oft'times preventing a little hoarseness from resulting in a hard cough.

B-11

A CLOSE GAMBLE ON THE POLISH TRIANGLE.

MR. BELLOC ON WARSAW,

At the Queen's Hall, London, on July 28 Mr. Hilaire Belloc gave the last of his present series of addresses on the war.

Speaking of the position on the eastern front, he said that if the railways on the north and the south or either of them were cut it would render the position of Warsaw so precarious that it ought to be abandoned. That was a theory upon which the enemy had been acting. Then there was a second theory to which it looked as though our Allies were going to pin themselves, the defence of the line of the Vistula—the theory of the Polish triangle of fortresses.

The Germans had got across the Narew at three points, but have been thrown back again at one of these points. In the south the line near Cholm was in great danger. It was not enough from the German point of view that they should make one or two small crossings, because to be successful they must tear a big hole, which so far they had not done. The odds as a whole appeared to be in favour of the enemy being able to force the line because of a superiority in munitions. He asked them not to be deceived as to the Bug being a cover for Warsaw. It was not, although it was a cover for the railway.

The enemy, he said, would not come inside the triangle until he had reduced one of the fortresses, because if he did so before that was accomplished he would be destroyed. He might attack a fortress from the north or from the south, or even both at once." Assuming that the forces of the Russians were large enough and that the fortresses held, the enemy would always be held up. It was a scheme of entanglement on a very large scale.

"It is obvious," said Mr. Belloc, that the gamble on the Polish triangle is a very close one. If the Russians are able to bring it off it is a permanent strategic defeat to the enemy on the eastern front. If they do not bring it off, it is the loss of Warsaw and the Vistula as a line of defence." If it was any consolation, Mr. Belloc added, we should know in a comparatively short time which way the thing lay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers: The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 25th August 1915, was 29.903 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. al aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h m	Depth on Sill. ft. in.	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay. Mean Time. h. m	Depth on Sill ft. in.
	Aug.			Aug.		
W.	25	m 11 43	29 0	25	m 5 6	15 9
		11 57a	27 11		5 47a	16 5
TH.	26			26	m 5 45	16 0
		0 115	28 11		6 20a	15 11
FR.	27	m 0 37	28 0	27	m 6 22	16 6
		0 51a	28 6		6 52a	15 10
SAT.	28	m 118a	27 9	28	m 6 57	17 3
		2a	27 10		7 23a	16 1
SUN.	29	m 1 52	27 2	29	m 7 30	18 3
		1 49a	27 0		7 53a	16 1
MON	30	m 2 28	26 5	30	m 8 2	19 3
		1 16a	26 7		8 24a	17 2
TU.	31	m 3 6	25 8	31	m 8 36	20 3
		2 42a	25 3		8 58a	17 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week;—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 25 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 22m.	" 7h. 0m.
" 26 (Thursday)	" 6h 22m	" 6h. 59m.
" 27 (Friday)	" 6h 22m	" 6h. 59m.
" 28 (Saturday)	" 6h. 23m.	" 6h. 58m.
" 29 (Sunday)	" 6h. 25m.	" 6h. 57m.
" 30 (Monday)	" 6h. 23m.	" 6h. 56m.
" 31 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 23m.	" 6h. 55m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon 1915 Aug. 25th 3h 10-5m a. m. Last Quarter 1915 Sept. 1st 8h 26-6 p. m. New Moon 1915 Sept. 9th 4h 22-7m p. m. First Quarter 1915 Sept. 16th 0h 51-3m p. m. Full Moon 1915 Sept. 3rd 3h 5-2m p. m

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,

Bombay 24th August, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.706	inches
Temperature of Air	82.0	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.7	"
Dew Point	76.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.827	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	8.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.5	"
Minimum do. do.	77.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnigh..t	W.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	221	miles.
Fall of Rain	0 17	inches.
Total fall during month	5.52	"
Do. do. year	61 52	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 25th	0.83	"

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 25th August 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 25th August. 1914.	1913.
Colaba Observatory] ..	0.33	60.37	59.74	62.39
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.46	63.97	61.27	73 42
Esplanade[Gok Tej. Hospl.]	0.52	59.06	63.71	72 56
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.19	65.48	70.95	75.95

THE CASE OF THE FLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am much obliged for your offer to place the columns of your paper at my disposal in order to prove my statements, but I would have much preferred to substantiate my remarks by a practical demonstration in your presence. As Editors are invariably busy, I hardly expected that you would have been able to spare the time to witness an experiment, so, having made a fly walk across the surface of a sterilised culture medium, I shall have pleasure in sending you after the period of incubation, or say within 48 hours, an ocular proof of the bacteria carrying accomplishments of a fly.

In writing my previous letter I had not by any means overlooked the usefulness of flies, but merely wished to correct your statement that "it had never been proved that flies carry germs."

The mother fly lays her eggs in any filth or decomposing matter that will provide sustenance for the coming larvae. These live and feed in this environment of disease producing bacteria, and when the grown fly emerges from the chrysalis state, its first act, before it is ready to fly, is to walk across a part of the decomposing matter in which it has been bred, and it consequently starts its life, as the complete insect, contaminated with whatever bacteria happen to be growing in the particular spot over which it has walked. You will consequently see that flies born in surroundings where germs of Enteric fever or Cholera are growing are a distinct menace to health, owing to their habit of walking over our food, for wherever the fly walks it contaminates.

You may reasonably contend that these remarks do not constitute a proof that flies carry germs. A practical demonstration proving my remarks I have already promised you, and this letter merely serves to indicate the manner in which flies so easily carry bacteria thereby spreading disease.

The fly and its young in their proper sphere, *viz*, in rapidly consuming decomposing matter, do a great and useful work, but immediately the fly enters the house and touches our food it becomes one of the most serious of dangers.—Yours, etc.,

TOM. CASHMAN.

33 Souter Street,
Byculla.

INDIAN PLAYS AT HAMPSTEAD.

At the Hampstead Conservatoire on Friday, July 30, the Indian Art and Dramatic Society gave two performances of Indian plays in English, under the auspices of the Union of East and West, in aid of the wounded Indian soldiers. The plays presented were "Savitri, or, Love Conquers Death," adopted by Mr. K. N. Das Gupta from the Mahabharata, and "The Maharani of Arakan," by Mr. George Calderon, founded on one of Sir Rabindranath Tagore's stories.

The performances, which were under the patronage of the Mayor of Hampstead, attracted excellent audience both in the afternoon and evening, and judging by the applause, the productions met with wholehearted appreciation. The acting in both plays was uniformly good. In "Savitri" Mr. Charles Doran as Death and Miss Marge Rubia Levy as Savitri gave admirable interpretations of their parts. In "The Maharani of Arakan," which, by the way, was in striking contrast with "Savitri," Mr. J. Henry Twyford was excellent as the old fisherman, as was Miss Margaret Mitchell as the princess turned peasant.

Mr. Martin Harvey, who addressed the afternoon audience, complimented Mrs. Das Gupta and the other players upon the charming performance, and urged that further efforts should be made on behalf of the Indian soldiers who were lying wounded in this country. He reminded his hearers that ever since the days of the old East India Company Indian soldiers had taken part in our wars. In the present war the Indian troops were taken straight into the firing line, and fought through the winter under novel and depressing conditions, a great contrast to the sunny skies of India. Nothing could have afforded a greater testimoney of their loyalty and devotion or of their recognition of British justice in the treatment of India and the other Dominions. He appealed to all who were able to do so to provide as many comforts for these wounded heroes as possible.

THE DECAY OF THE TOBACCO STOPPER

It is not very easy to understand (says a writer in the "Antiquary") why the tobacco stopper should have fallen into almost complete disuse at the present day. I have more than once seen it suggested that the reason is to be sought in the cheapness of tobacco in our day compared with the prices of two centuries or so ago, and in the fact that the stopper was formerly employed mainly in order to husband the dregs of the precious pipeful until the very last shred of tobacco had been consumed. This, however, does not appear to be a very convincing explanation. . . The fact, however, remains that the middle of the nineteenth century (to put it at the very latest) saw the disappearance of the "artistic" tobacco stopper, if I may so distinguish it from the purely utilitarian article still to be met with.

C P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(News Bureau.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 25.

The meeting of the Provincial Legislative Council commenced at 11 a.m. with the Hon. the Chief Commissioner as President. After Mr. Bell, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner had been sworn in as a member, statements giving information asked for at the previous session were laid on the table by Messrs. Crump and Hullat. Then answers to the questions were given. All members were present and some visitors also.

LIBEL ON PROFESSOR SCHUSTER.

A NEWSPAPER'S APOLOGY.

In the Chancery division, before Mr Justice Sargant, on July 30, a perpetual injunction was granted to restrain the continuance of the publication of an article in "Pearson's Weekly" of July 24, under the heading of "Lady Galnusk as a Spy-Catcher: How her Ladyship Spies on Spies."

Mr. Clauson, K.C., (with whom was Mr. C. C. Holden), for the plaintiff, Professor A. Schuster, said that the article complained of was as follows:—

The Anti-German Union has members all over the country, and a very large proportion of our members are ready to act as emissaries if need be. To spy on spies is what it comes to. Women, we find, are very keen on this sort of work, and generally very good at it. It was the inquiries made by women members of the Anti-German Union that led to the private wireless apparatus owned by Professor Arthur Schuster, a natuaralized Englishman, being seized some time ago. Professor Schuster, it will be recalled, had this apparatus installed in his country house, and one day, rather to his surprise, a band of detectives descended upon him and it.

The plaintiff, said Mr. Clauson, had lived in this country ever since 1870, and from 1875 had been naturalized here. The apparatus was able only to receive signals, and could not send them. The Royal Society, of which the plaintiff was one of the secretaries, had by resolution completely exonerated him from any imputation of disloyalty.

Mr. H. E. Wright, for the defendants, said that the matter complained of had been inserted by inadvertence, and they offered an apology for it. The objectionable part would be blacked out, and the defendants would pay the costs and give 50 guineas to the Red Cross Society.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Sargant, in his judgment, said:—I think I ought to say something about this case. It certainly seems to me that a very cruel libel has been published with regard to Professor Schuster. It is said that if a lie is given 24-hour start, it is impossible to catch it up. I remember seeing in the newspapers at the time some statements with regard to wireless apparatus and I saw also an empahatic contradiction of a malevolent rumour that had been put about. But unfortunately these rumours have been repeated in a more offensive form. It is unnecessary for me to say anything about the loyalty and good faith of Professor Schuster; but there is evidence in the affidavits put in that the Prime Minister himself has said that he regrets the wholly unfounded rumours with regard to Professor Schuster, whose loyalty and good faith are beyond question.

Of course, at a time like this it is perhaps natural that rumours of this sort should sometimes get about in regard to persons who have foreign names; on the other hand, such rumours are particularly cruel to the individuals themselves. I am glad that the defendants have recognized that the statements made in the publication in question are absolutely and entirely without any vestige of foundation whatever; and I think it is only fair to Professor Schuster that I should repeat this emphatically.

By consent the motion was treated as the trial of the action, and an order was made for a perpetual injunction.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Budd, Johnson, and Jacks; Messrs. Carter Harrison and Armstrong.

THE AGA KHAN ON INDIA'S FUTURE.

The second annual "At Home" of the London Indian Association was held at the Hotel Cecil on Saturday, July 31 and proved a most enjoyable function. There was a notable gathering on the occasion, including H. H. the Aga Khan, Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., Sirdar Daljit Singh, Dr. John Pollen, and Mr. Syud Hossain, President of the Association.

In the course of the afternoon Dr. Pollen recited his English rendening of "Bande Mataram," with the help of Mrs. N. C. Sen, and another interesting incident was the recital by M. Carlo Litens of M. Camraaerts' "Chantons! Belges."

In response to urgent appeals for a speech, the Aga Khan said that no one believed more sincerely than he did in the principle of co-operation among Indians and future self-government for India within the Empire and under the Crown. He expressed his approval of the object of the Association in promoting unity among Indians in this country, and said that on their return to India their influence would spread, as the ripples of a stone dropped in the water, among friends and acquaintances, who would view the West through their eyes. Other speakers were Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., who received an enthusiastic welcome, and expressed the hope that Britain and India would together build up a great Empire in the future which would do more than in the past for the good of mankind; the Hon. Mr. Chaubal, who supported the Aga Khan's remarks, and thought that the work of the Association should be more widely known in India; and Sirdar Daljit Singh, who described himself as a newcomer who hoped to tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, Sir Krishna Gupta.

Mr. Syud Hossain said that the basis of the Association being non-political, members of all shades of political opinion were welcomed. It stood for co-operation among all, but took no part in political controversies; it endeavoured to equip young men with political education which would render fruitful their future public activities in India.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefitted by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women. 12

GERMAN DEFEAT AT HILL 627

ATTEMPTS TO REGAIN LOST HEIGHTS

The following description of the recent fighting in the Vosges was issued during mail week by the French official Press Bureau:—

The troops forming part of the Army of the Vosges are scoring further successes in the Ban de Sapt. On July 16 the Germans delivered four attacks, in which they used over two battalions, against the positions they had lost on La Fontenelle heights (Hill 627). They failed completely. On July 24 and 25 a French attack, made with a force of about the same strength, took all the enemy's earthworks, west of Launois and seized the first few houses in the village, killing or capturing the Germans who were holding these positions.

On July 16 the German artillery became busy at daybreak. Its fire, which was carried out with large shells, became very heavy towards eight o'clock, and continued all day. Twilight was falling when the infantry attacks began, at four different points. Two developed in the direction of Launois. One tried to get through a small wood, considerably thinned by shells, on the western slopes of Hill 627, but the enemy were soon seen. They were stopped short by our fire and could not leave the wood.

The other attack followed the Launois-Moyenmoutier road, its objective being the barricade we had made on this road. They obtained some cover by following the ditch along the road and going through a patch of brushwood on low ground, but the road and its immediate neighbourhood were soon swept by our artillery, and the enemy could make no progress in this direction. The principal attacks were directed against the trenches we had established along the main road. Each was made by a battalion, one debouching from Laitre and the other coming down the slopes of a wide hill (597) between Laitre and Launois.

The enemy's columns from Laitro dashed at a salient formed by our earthworks to the west of the road. They could make no progress, however, in the face of the fire from our machine-guns, which, in spite of the German artillery, had been posted on the parapets of our trenches. The alarm was at once given to our batteries, and they promptly began to shell the attacking columns, which were seen to wither away under the shells.

ENEMY'S LINES BEGIN TO BREAK UP.

The central attack was just as unsuccessful. It was made over open ground in six successive lines. Night had fallen, and our searchlights were playing on the slopes of Hill 627, showing where the streams of bullets from our machine-guns were needed. The enemy's lines soon began to break up. Above the bursting of the shells, the roar of the guns, and the rattle of the machine-guns we could hear the cries of wounded men dragging themselves into shadow behind the bushes. The leading officers and non-commissioned officers succeeded in getting their men to form up again and resume the attack, but our fire was so effective that they soon wavered and gave way in disorder. At daybreak over a hundred dead were left on the ground. On our side there were only four men killed and 25 wounded.

Our attack on

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Fixed)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating).	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating).	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Fixed)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating).	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating).	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades	60	0	0

CROMPTONS, BOMBAY, Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

BRITAIN'S COTTON CONTRABAND POLICY.

A correspondent of "The Times" very ably discusses the policy of Great Britain in regard to the question of declaring cotton contraband of war.

There is no such thing as a complete solution of the cotton problem, a solution that will absolutely and automatically prevent cotton from reaching the enemy, says the correspondent. Germany has as her near neighbours the five neutral States of Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. These States have rights which we cannot ignore. But we may justly complain when we find them importing from 17 to 18 times as much cotton as they need for their domestic consumption and exporting the surplus, or a large part of it, to the enemy, who cannot obtain it elsewhere, who cannot produce it himself, and to whom a constant supply of this indispensable raw material is vital to his military strength.

What the British Government has done is to seek a way out by a series of friendly and private agreements. All cotton entering Holland, for instance, is liable to seizure unless it is consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust, which is under heavy bonds to prevent its re-export to Germany. In Sweden an arrangement has more recently been made with an association of cotton spinners with the object of limiting the importation of cotton into that country to the needs of its domestic manufactures. This seems to me the only principle that is at once sound and effective on which we can proceed. The arrangement with the Dutch merchants has proved anything but watertight, largely because it does not expressly limit the amount of cotton that may be imported.

If we were to establish in each of the northern kingdoms a single receiving agency to which alone cotton might be consigned, and if we were definitely to fix the number of bales that might thus be imported, using as an index the average domestic consumption (or perhaps a little more) of each country during the three years before the war, we should then have gone some way towards solving this particular branch of the problem. Even so, however, we should not prevent all cotton from reaching the enemy. Nothing can. We control the the main highway between Germany and her original source of cotton supply. But unless we ruthlessly override all neutral rights we cannot prohibit cotton from passing along that highway; and we have no direct control whatever over the essential side roads leading from it to German territory. Whatever our precautions, there is bound to be some leakage.

STOPPING LEAKAGES.

To the best of my belief the new Government is bent on making the leakage as small as possible. There are, indeed, some encouraging signs that real headway is being made. The agreement with the Swedish cotton spinners is one of them. The recent and considerable rise in the price of cotton in Germany and the prohibition of its use in private factories throughout the Empire are two others. There are grounds, not altogether unsubstantial, for thinking that within the last three months much less cotton has been finding its way to the enemy. But the process of stopping up all the holes still threatens, along its present lines, to last as long as the war itself, and the need for a speedy and drastic change both in policy and procedure is still little less than vital.

In "The Times" of July 23, under the heading "Cotton—The American Point of View", I ventured to throw out some suggestions in the hope of expediting this twofold, necessary, and, in my judgment, inevitable transition. The first was that cotton should be declared contraband. Lord Robert Cecil has explained several times that by putting cotton on the list of contraband we should not be arming ourselves with a single weapon for stopping or regulating its importation into the neutral countries adjacent to Germany that we do not already possess and exercise under the Order in Council. That is perfectly true; but at the same time a declaration of cotton as contraband would give us three great advantages that we do not now enjoy.

First, it would alter and very much improve the character of the authority under which we take action. At present we divert cotton ships to British ports, examine their cargoes and manifests, and send them when necessary to our Prize Courts by virtue of the Order in Council. But this Order in Council is not international law. It is British municipal law, and its validity is strongly questioned by the Government of the United States, the very country from which the cotton comes. There are somewhat awkward precedents, one or two of them of our own making, against placing cotton on the contraband list. But nobody disputes the legality of the proceeding or its strict conformity to international theory and practice. We have, in short, arrogated to ourselves under the Order in Council the same powers, no weaker but certainly no stronger, that we should now have been exercising legally, and with a general acquiescence in their propriety, had we declared cotton contraband. To that extent we have impaired our position in the eyes of neutral nations and laid ourselves open to the charge of making sea law as Germany makes land-law without reaping any corresponding gain.

Secondly, by declaring cotton contraband we render it liable to confiscation. Our present procedure is much milder. When we refuse to allow a cotton ship to proceed to its destination we do not confiscate either the vessel or its cargo. We hand them back to the owner in return for an undertaking that he will not "try it on" again. That undertaking may or may not be observed; and in any case the risk and the penalties are so slight and the possibilities of profit so great, that the exporter is very little discouraged. On the other hand, if he knew that both his ship and its cargo stood a good chance of being confiscated, he would think twice before venturing his luck. The deterrent effects of making cotton contraband would, in short, at once narrow the problem and simplify it.

Thirdly, it would not only be a more regular and a more effective, but also a more intelligible way of proceeding. Lord Robert Cecil admitted on July 26 that "it would make the position clearer." It certainly would; and the perception of this is one of the factors that is clearly impelling the Government to put cotton on the index.

THE QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

It was further suggested in "The Times" of July 23 that, while declaring cotton contraband, the Government should buy up and hold until the war is over the normal number of bales exported to enemy countries from the southern States of America. I need not go over again the political and sentimental reasons that might well urge us to some such generous scheme of compensation. They are of great, though not necessarily decisive, weight. But it can hardly be maintained that they are offset by the fears of our own spinners that prices may thereby be raised against them, or by the opposite fears, which, however, I agree, deserve attention, that the sale of so large a stock after the war and at considerably reduced prices might prejudice the movement for British-grown cotton. The chief difficulty of such a plan as was put forward apart from the intricate arrangements it would involve, is the financial difficulty. Not only would the Treasury be naturally reluctant to lock up some £30,000,000 until the close of the war, even if there was a clear profit to be made on the transaction, but it would be still more reluctant to add to the adverse balance of our American trade and still further depress the rate of exchange against us. This obstacle could, however, be got over by raising a special loan in America, and depositing its proceeds to be drawn on against our purchases. To some such expedient we must probably come in any event. The cotton question seems to offer a singularly favourable opportunity for making a beginning.

The mind of the Government on these issues has yet to be revealed. But it seems unlikely, after the recent discussions in Parliament, that anyone could have failed to realize how advisable it is that declaration of cotton as contraband should be accompanied by an offer of compensation to the Southern planters. As a matter of hard political fact, the two questions are inseparable. But other consequences follow if and when cotton is placed upon the contraband list. The Order in Council, in particular, would seem in that case to need some considerable modifications. It may be, I believe it is, the fact that no American shipper has yet disputed its legality in any of our Prize Courts, but there can be no doubt that the attitude of the United States Government is sharply, and, as it seems to me, justly critical. We wove, as it now proves, a tangled web for ourselves when we abandoned precedent and established practices for measures that in point of law are highly vulnerable and in point of fact not startlingly efficacious. To declare cotton contraband means, I submit, that it becomes proportionately more difficult to defend the Order in Council in its present form; and it is not improbable that the hurried burial of Sir Edward Grey's reply to the American protests, the promise of a second Note, and the general belief in Washington that there is about to be a change in British policy, indicate that the Government realize the legal and logical dilemma that confronts them.

It seems, therefore, not extravagant to hope that we may before long have solved this anxious problem, so far as it can be solved at all, by making cotton and its by-products contraband, by compensating the American growers, by "rationing" the Northern neutrals on the basis of their peace consumption, and by modifying the Order in Council. In view of the past, the recent as well as the distant past, these, admittedly, would be developments not less strange than welcome. But Lord Robert Cecil himself has assured the country that "no regard for Ministerial consistency or anything of that kind will prevent the Government from carrying out whatever plans are necessary to secure the end we have in view."

Splitting headache, can't think, can't see, nervous all day? Stearns' Headache Cure gives almost instant relief. C-16

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 24th.

			Bales
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	..	6,000
,,	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
,,	Imports		8,000
Mid. Americans ..	.. .. ..		5.42d
Egyptian F.G.F. .	.. .. ..		7.60d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).		October ..	9.28
		January ..	9.67
New York Official noon call		October ..	9.29
		January ..	9.69
New Orleans 10 a.m.		October ..	9.09
		January ..	9.48

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 24th.

Estimated Sales..	8,000
Total Imports	8,000

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-days'price
August	5.24	6.30
Aug.-Sept.	5.24	6.33
Sept.-Oct.	5.27	6.30
Oct.-Nov.	5.34	6.40
Nov.-Dec.	5.39	6.46
Dec.-Jan.	5.43	6.44
Jan.-Feb.	5.47	6.54
Feb.-Mar.	5.51	6.50
Mar.-Apl.	5.55	6.60
April-May	5.59	6.62
May-June	5.62	6.67
June-July	5.65	6.70
July-Aug.	5.68	6.73
Aug.-Sept.	5.71	6.76

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

Estimated	6,000
Total Imports	7,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	5.37
Aug.-Sept.	5.37
Sept.-Oct.	5.40
Oct.-Nov.	5.46
Nov.-Dec.	5.50
Dec.-Jan.	5.54
Jany.-Feb.	5.58
Feb.-Mar.	5.62
Mar.-Apl.	5.66
Apl.-May.	5.69
May-June	5.73
June-July	5.76
July-Aug.	5.79
Aug.-Sept.	5.82

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 24th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day'sprice.
August.	5.24	5.34
Aug.-Spet	5.24	5.34
Sept.-Oct.	5.27	5.36
Oct.-Nov.	5.34	5.42
Nov.-Dec.	5.39	5.47
Dec.-Jan.	5.43	5.51
Jan.-Feb	5.47	5.55
Feb.-Mar.	5.51	5.59
Mar.-Apl.	5.55	5.63
Apl.-May	5.59	5.66
May-June	5.62	5.70
June-July	5.65	5.73
July-Aug.	5.68	5.76
Aug.-Sept.	5.71	5.79

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 24th.

M.G. Bengal Good	3.95
,, ,, Fully Good	4.10
,, ,, Fine	4.25
No. 1 Oomra Good	4.40
,, ,, Fully Good	4.55
,, ,, Fine	4.70
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good.	4.45
,, ,, ,, Fine..	4.75
,, Broach Good	4.85
,, ,, Fully Good	5.00
,, ,, Fine	5.15

Kasagra is delicious in taste, does not gripe, tones up and restores the bowel to its healthy condition. An ideal tonic and curative laxative. D 20

,, Scinde Good	3.95
,, ,, Fully Good	4.10
,, ,, Fine	4.25

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Aug. 24th.

Tone of Cloths:—Moving slowly.
Tone of Yarns:—Slow but steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

London, Aug. 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	5,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ,, ,, to Continent	9,000
Futures at New York Oct.	9.32
Previous closing price	9.22
Futures at New York Jan.	9.72
Previous closing price	9.61
Spot Cotton at New York	9.30
Previous price	9.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.87
Previous price	8.87
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.16
Previous price	9.03
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	9.49
Previous price	9.41
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	6⅞
Demand Bills	4.65.50
Silver Commercial Bars	47⅛

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 7/8
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August. 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅝
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	6
Interest day to dayl oans	3½
,, 7 day market loans ..	4
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	27.33

WAR LOANS.

London, August 24th.

3½ %	1925-1923	£ 92
4½ %	1925-1945	£ 97½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 24th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September-December	19/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September-December	21/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December ..	21/9
Linseed Calcutta Paid Aug.-Sept.	55

London, Aug. 24th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September-December	19/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September-December	21/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombaad Karachi September-December	21/9
Linseed Calcutta August-September sellers	55/3

London, Aug. 24th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-ship July Sellers	57/3
Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	57
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F afloat Paid	55
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F.	56½
Tone.—Dull.	
Choice White Bombay, July Sellers	57/9
Wheat Club No. 2 July sellers	56⅝
Karachi. Barley August September sellers	37/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.
Victorian Nominal.
New South Wales Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	57/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. sellers	59
Rapeseed, Brown 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. sellers.	52/3
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. August-Sept. Sellers	55/9
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept buyers.	52/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug./Sept. Sellers,	51/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) August-Sept. Hull Buyers	£8-7-6

METALS.

English best selected Copper	£75½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£65⅜
Copper Braziers Nominal	£93
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter Nominal	£45
Tin Plates C.I.F Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. I.C.F. Sizes Liverpool	13/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B.	
4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£17
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£85

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber August-September Value	2/4⅞
Ceylon Rubber Buyers Sept.-Oct.	2/4½

WOOL OPENING REPORT.

Liverpool, Aug. 20th.

Wool sales opened to-day quietly.

Total amount to be offered during sale 26,000.

Vicanere ordinary highest	12½
,, ,, lowest	10½
Candahar ordinary white. .. .. highest	12
,, ,, lowest	9½
Bicanere white highest	10
,, ,, lowest	9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 25.

The market this morning was steady with new Broach at 249, New Bengals were rather easier on account of rather more selling of this style.

At 1 p.m. the market opened steady, but no business of any importance has so far been reported.

Ready cotton is in very good demand.

We quote:—
Fine Bengal September 178.
Fine Akola, September 208

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal, January 197½.
Fine Khamgaum Akola, January 219.
Good Broach, April 250.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach			250	Apr. 25'16
,, ,, ,,			..	..
M. G. Bengal (Ry. terms)	204	198	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..		..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ryterms)..		..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh ..		..	..	..
M. G. Mathia		..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..		..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..		..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore		..	..	..
M. G. Gengals	177	..	..	Sept. 1915
M. G. Yeotmal		..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam		..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawateedescription)		..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khum. Fair staple	219	..	..	Jan. 1916
,, ,, ,,	208	..	..	Sept. 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..		..	220	Do.
H. G. Westerns		..	188	Do
M. G. Westerns		..	196	Do.
M. G. Miraj		..	221	Do.
M G Compta		..	218	Do.
H. G. Bhaxalkote ..		..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore.. ..		..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 24th August, 1915:—

Cotton	4,428 Bales.
Wheat	5,289 cwts.
Linseed	13,763 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,333 ,,
Ginjellyseed	645 ,,
Groundnuts	1,446 ,,
Castorseed	2,197 ,,
Rice	6,977 ,,
Myrabollams	2,351 ,,
Cottonseed	2,272 ,,
Mowraseed	45 ,,
Gram	2,933 ,,
Joowar	16,130 ,,
Barley	5,187 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-14, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-3, B. T. per cwt.
Forward ..... Rs. 9-1-9, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7-2, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-3, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7-5, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 8-7, R. D. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-14, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts ..... Rs. 37, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 4-2, R. D. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-9, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 23, B. T. per candy.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 7/8d.
	to 1s. 3 29-32d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 3 29-32d.
	to 1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 29-32d. Sept.
Banks Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 3-16d.
	to 1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do. forward	1s. 4½d. Sept.
Do. 6 Months' Sight Ready.	1s. 4 7-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	132
Do. Shanghai	168
60 d-s. Yokohama	152½

BULLION.

We quote:—	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-12-0
Australian Do.	24-9-0
Bombay Do.	24-7-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-3-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 25.

In consequence of good showers to-day a better inquiry for Cotton Mill shares cropped up and as a result prices showed an upward movement. A fair volume of business was booked during the course of the day, and the closing tone was firm. Tata Iron and Steel shares stood unchanged in the absence of any brisk demand.

In Mill shares for September delivery David improved to Rs. 540, Fazulbhai to Rs. 382½, Standards to Rs. 905 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,105.

Swadeshi changed hands at Rs. 1,395. Centrals at Rs. 1,785 and Kohinoors at Rs 605.

Currimbhai stood unchanged at Rs. 187½. Crescent at Rs. 87½ and New Great Easterns at Rs. 191½.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 200.

Bombay Floor Mill shares were quoted at Rs. 745.

Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,567½. Eastern Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 57 and Bank of India's at Rs. 55.

Amritsar Patti Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 151. Hosiarpoor Doab at Rs. 7 premium and Mandra Bhons at Rs. 71.

In Press shares Manmars were in request at Rs. 240.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares stood stationary at Rs. 895.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 105 and Deferred at Rs. 205 for September delivery.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 89¾ (clean pieces)

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 98 5/8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

Some interest was shown in coal shares to-day and the transactions reported showed steady to firm rates.

Jute shares were scarcely steady as yesterday but the business reported was of no great volume.

To-day's quotations were:—

Coal.—Bhuskajora 16, Jumni 3¼, Phularitand 3¼, Raniganj 25, Standard 22.

The transactions in 3½ per cent. Government Paper were at 89-1, and small sums at 89-5 and 89-6.

CALCUTTA TRADE RETURNS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

The Calcutta trade returns issued to-day by the Department of Statistics shows that arrivals by rail into Calcutta during the week ending 7th August 1915, as compared with the corresponding week of last year increased considerably in the case of rice 1,800 tons as against 1,400 tons, jute 11,000 tons as against 8,000 tons, coal and coke 86,000 tons as against 84,000 tons and tea 1,300 tons as against 900 tons. There was a decrease however, in arrivals of wheat 4,000 tons as against 5,000 tons and hides and skins 450 tons as against 490 tons.

Taking the same periods into account export by the sea from Calcutta showed large increase in jute 3,300 tons against nil and gunny bags 1 million in number against nil. The quantity of wheat exported this week was nil against 50 tons in the corresponding week of last year.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. writing from London on July 29th say:—

GOLD.

The movements have been in favour of the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

July 23rd £65,000 in Sovereigns released on Egyptian account.
July 27th £62,000 in Bar Gold.
July 28th £725,000 in Bar Gold.
Withdrawals were made as under:—
July 26th £250,000 in Sovereigns set aside on miscellaneous account.

During the week the net increase amounted to £602,000.

The Argentine Conversion Office receives Gold and gives paper dollars in exchange at the rate of $1 paper to 44 cents gold. The gold may be paid into the Conversion Office free of charge, or may be deposited in the Argentine Legations abroad, in which case the corresponding paper dollars are delivered the following day, less commission at not exceeding 2 per cent. any change in rate of commission being subject to 15 days previous notice. The following are the coins received at the Conversion Office or Legations:—Sovereigns American Eagles 20 Mark Pieces and Swiss, French and Italian gold coins of the equiv 30 frs.

SILVER.

The tone has become somewhat flabby and the scantiness of supplies has barely veiled the disinclination on the part of buyers to come forward. The quotation fell to 22 3/8 a lower figure than any recorded this year. A slight rally ensued in the course of which 22½ was quoted on the 26 and 27 instant, but dullness reasserted itself, and prices fell away lower still to 22 5/16 the quotation of to-day.

The market has again received a measure of support from Continental and trade orders, but enquiry from the Indian Bazaars has been slight, and from China non-existent. It is not surprising that Indian consumers should be sparing in orders at the moment, for rain is scanty in the Punjaub, and the irregular character of the Monsoon causes some uneasiness though even should the rain continue to hold off, real anxiety need not be entertained for some weeks to come. An Indian Currency return for the 23rd July gives details in lakhs of rupees as follows:—

Notes in Circulation	6,718
Reserve in Silver Coin	3,923
Gold Coin and Bullion	780
Gold in England	615

The stock in Bombay consists of 5,200 bars as compared with 5,700 last week.

A shipment of 300,000 ozs. was made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
July 23 22 3/8 cash, no quotations fixed for forward delivery.
July 24 22 7/16 cash, no quotations fixed for forward delivery.
July 26 22 1/2 cash, no quotations fixed for forward delivery.
July 27 22 1/2 cash, no quotations fixed for forward delivery.
July 28 22 3/8 cash, no quotations fixed for forward delivery.
July 29 22 5/16 cash, no quotations fixed for forward delivery.
Average for the week 22.416.
Bank rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. nominal.
The quotation to-day for cash is 1/8d. below that fixed a week ago.

You can stop that cough with Zymole Trokeys. They give universal satisfaction in all cases of tight, husky throat and difficult breathing. B-13

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-.
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SMART TAILORING
All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.
DANN & CO.,
Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p. m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 28.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's Special Address to the Brotherhood, at 5-30 p.m. sharp, at the Empire Theatre, Fort, on "The Message of Life."

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana

Poona Extra Race Meeting.

MONDAY, August 30.

Municipal Corporation.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

August, 26.

154 Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during August. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, havresacks and waterbottles.

3 days 25th to 27th Aug. "E" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.

4 days 28th to 31st Aug. "F" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.

155. In anticipation of sanction by the Government of India the following promotion is made.—

Second Lieutenant Bertram May to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 17th July 1915.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B. V. A.

Colaba, Aug. 25.

FRIDAY.

808 Parades.—7 a.m. Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Colaba for 15pr. B.L. Gun Drill. All members must attend this drill. 7 a.m. Signalling Class.

SATURDAY.

7 a.m. Recruits (Rifle Drill.)

(Sd.) H. A. STARKEY, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Salsette with the outward Mails of the 13th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Sunday next.

COMPETITION IN INDIAN MUSIC.

A competition in Indian Vocal Music for Elementary Schools in Bombay will be held at the Elphinstone High School on Saturday the 28th inst and 4th & 18th proximo at 3 p.m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—One jungle cat (Felis chaus) by Col. Sir Percy Cox, K.C.S.I., from Basra and one sloth bear (Melursus ursinus) by the Roberts Motor Company of Pachmari.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and death from plague were reported in Bombay on Tuesday the plague attack being reported from Market. There were no cases of small-pox and cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 66 as compared with 83 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 70 of that of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,217 of which 13 were found to be plague-stricken.

MEDICAL SODALITY

On Thursday, at 4-30 p.m. the Rev. A. Goodier, Principal of St. Xavier's College, will continue his lecture on "The Divinity of Jesus Christ," in the Lecture Theatre, Main Buildings Grant Medical College. All Catholic Medical men are cordially invited.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A HACK VICTORIA.

Rustomji Sorabji Kohrya, a Parsi aged 25 years, while walking on the Charni Road and was crossing over to his house, which is situated opposite the Railway Hotel, he was knocked down by a hack victoria. The victoria man drove away and his number is not known. Rustomji was detained in the J. J. Hospital where he was removed for the treatment of slight wounds about his face and head.

FATAL FALL OF A DOCK LABOUR.

The Acting Coroner held on inquest yesterday on the body of a dock labourer named Gopal Tatya, agd about twenty-five years.
Gopal Tatya, aged about twenty-five years. Dock on the 23rd instant at about 8-45 p.m., when he accidentally fell down the gallery of a godown, as his foot slipped from a plank on which he was standing, it having got wet. Death was instantaneous, as he fell on the stone pavement.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PILIGRIM SEASON.

The annual pilgrim season has now commenced and a large number of the Hajees, who had come here from the various parts of India, in order to proceed to their holy shrine at Mecca, Loul lsft yesterday evening for Jeddah by Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company's steamer Jehangir. The Company's steamers Hejaz and Lawoe, will also sail for Jeddah with the pilgrims in a few days.

Arrangements have been made by the Company to send more steamers if the pilgrims are available.

SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR SERVICE VIA MARSEILLES.

We are requested by the Superintendent of the P. and O. S. N. Co: to draw our readers' attention to the Special Notice appearing in the Company's advertisement in this paper announcing the resumption of the Special Sleeping Car Service via Marseilles in connection with their Mail steamers. This will take effect with the homeward Mail departure (Salsette) next Sunday and with the outward Mail departure (Medina) sailing from London on the 4th September.

LADY WILLINGDON'S VISIT TO AMBROLIE CHURCH.

On Tuesday afternoon, Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Mrs. Stanley Reed, visited the Ambrolie Church Sewing Circle, Ambrolie Church is one of the oldest Protestant Indian Churches in Bombay connected with the Presbyterian Church in India. The Minister, Rev. M. B. Nikambe, has laboured in this parish for the past 30 years. His wife Mrs. Nikambe has done educational work among the women and girls of Bombay for the last 30 years. The Ambrolie Church Sewing Circle was organised by Mrs. Nikambe, soon after the inauguration of the Womens' Branch of the War and Relief Branch.

Her Excellency was received, on arrival, by Mrs. Nikambe and the Rev M. B. Nikambe and Miss Dhanjibhai. The Church was very tastefully decorated on this occasion. Mr. Nikambe then introduced her Excellency to the members of the Circle.

The younger members sang a Marathi song and Mrs. Nikambe gave a short account of the Circle's work during the past year. They had made more than 300 garments for the soldiers, in addition to other work of a useful character.

Her Excellency before departure expressed her satisfaction to the members for what they had done and asked them to continue the work. Then her Excellency went round and met the members and had a gracious word for each one. An interesting feature of the Ambrolie Church Circle is that many Hindu girls and teachers from the Mission schools joined in working with the Ambrolie Church Circle.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

The Fifteenth Biennial General Meeting of the donors and subscribers of the Bombay Native Dispensary was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, when that gentleman presided.

The report stated that all the funds at the beginning of the year were Rs. 2,98,366-4-5, which at the end of the year were reduced to Rs. 2,97,374. The Nusserwanji M. Petit Dispensary at Khetwadi showed a loss of Rs. 4,620. The total expenses were Rs. 21,639.

During the year under report patients of all nationalities took advantage of the dispensaries, 79,841 patients in all, being treated, as against 84,926 of the previous year, of these 24,444 were Parsis, 30,828 Hindus, 17,068 Mahomedans and 3,209 were Christians and 4,292 were of other castes. The daily average was 359 patients. A separate department for the treatment of the diseases of ear, nose, and teeth was started in 1908.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji was re-elected to be a member of the Managing Committee.

The report was read and the meeting terminated,

WOMEN AND SOCIAL REFORM.

(From a Correspondent.)

BARODA, Aug. 25.

Pundita Lajjawaty, Vice-Principal, Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jullunder, delivered yesterday a lecture on "Women and Social Reform."

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar presided. Her Highness the Maharani was also present.

The speaker laid stress on mass education, uplift of the depressed classes sadhu reform and female emancipation.

Several state officials and pundits spoke in favour of the views expressed by the Pundita.

Mr. V. P. Madhavrao, Dewan of the State, paid a tribute to the work of Lala Devraj, founder of the Jullunder Vidyalya and eulogized the good work done by the Vidyalaya.

Pundita Lukshmidevy addressed the meeting in Sanskrit.

Their Highnesses were highly pleased with the speeches and the songs sung by the students of the Vidyalaya.

MYSORE AFFAIR'S.

QUINQUENNIAL CATTLE CENSUS.

(News Bureau.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 25.

The members of the Bangalore Seva Sadan Society visited the Victoria Hospital, and the Maternity Hospital yesterday and cheered the female patients and ascertained their wants. They found the patients well cared for.

Mr. D. M. Narasing Rao, B.A., B.L., officiating Secretary to Mysore Government in General Department is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 20th instant.

The Mysore Government issued instructions for holding a quinquennial cattle census during 1915-16. They provided a sum of Rs. 6,000 for the purpose of the revenue commissioners of Mysore, who will fix a date not later than the end of January, 1916, and intimate the same to the Government besides giving due local intimation thereof. The time for enumeration must suit the villagers and market days and days of fairs, and festivals being avoided. The census is to take place in Government and inam villages.

The Mysore Government's Notification says that minimum educational qualification for the post of Shekdars is the holding of the School Leaving Certificate. Exemptions may, however, be made in the case of candidates of backward classes, such exemptions not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of the number of candidates.

The Mysore Government have sanctioned the continuance of the scheme for the settlement of the Kimbisensagar Ghats for two years from July, 1915, at a cost of Rs. 5,000 with certain enhanced concessions to settlers.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

QUESTION OF SET-BACKS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, was held yesterday afternoon, with Mr. N. V. Mandlik in the Chair.

The Committee took into consideration a letter from Mr. B. A. Bharucha complaining that while big roads are attended to in regard to set-backs, small lanes like the 4th Marine Lane are wholly neglected; that some owners of houses while executing repairs to their houses are allowed to pay a small fine in cases where a set-back should be enforced and that by thus allowing the opportunity of acquiring a set-back to pass the work of widening streets is considerably delayed. He suggested that a portion of the fund sanctioned by the Corporation for the acquisition of set-backs should be ear-marked for acquiring set-backs in small streets only.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter dated 18th August stated:—

"The particular street referred to, 4th Marine Street, is not an important street as there is very little traffic in it. The main traffic is through 1st Marine Street which is being widened as opportunity offers. The present width of 4th Marine Street is from 10 to 18 feet and regular lines have been laid on it for widening it to 25 feet but there is no immediate necessity of widening it. No building proposals of a substantial nature for doing work within the set-back line of the street have recently been received. Only two proposals were received for doing trifling work within the set-back line at the premises. In one case the proposal was for the provision of a dormer in the attic and in the other case for renewing only one post. Permission for doing the work in these cases has been granted but the work has not in either case yet been carried out. As regards the general question, it would undoubtedly be desirable to widen all streets to the set-back lines, as apart from the question of traffic, such streets often afford the only ventilation possible under the conditions and Bye-laws as they stand at present. Unfortunately, however, financial considerations have to be studied, and neither in Bombay nor in any other city is it possible to widen all the streets. In Bombay it is especially impossible as the set-back method, owing to the requirements of payment hitherto imposed upon us, is unusually expensive. It is, therefore, necessary to restrict set backs to the more important roads only and to allow them there only after inspection in each case. Even with this restriction, the financial liability imposed on the Corporation tends to become unduly heavy. No hope, therefore, can be held out that it will be possible to widen the less important streets in this way."

It was resolved to inform Mr. Bharucha in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

The Committee adjourned to next Wednesday.

THREATENING LETTER SCARE.

SPREADS TO UMBALLA.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 25.

The threatening letter scare reported recently in Delhi has now spread to Umballa, where the head of the firm of Shibbumal Mihalchand of Sudder Bazar received a letter ordering him to deposit five thousand rupees in a given spot by a certain date or he will be murdered and the property burnt to the ground. The police are making a comparison of this letter with those received by the Delhi residents. Meanwhile the people in Umballa are demanding additional police protection.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED EXTORTION BY LETTER.

The resumed hearing of the case in which Ghulam Husain, Gardener, is "challaned" on the charge of attempting to extort nine thousand rupees from Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das, a Lahore millionaire, by sending a threatening letter took place this morning before the Additional District Magistrate. At the outset the Rai Bahadur personally drew the attention of the Court to letters recently received by prominent residents in Delhi and showed that the circumstances were similar.

The Head Constable, who investigated the case, deposed that after some days' watching he encountered the accused, and he induced him to write a letter of application for him, thereby getting a specimen of the accused's handwriting.

A timekeeper in the Railway Workshops said the accused worked as gardener at the Workshops and he understood the accused could write. The hearing was adjourned for the evidence of Mr. Hardless, the handwriting expert.

THE "ABHYUDYA" PRESS.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 25.

The Local Government having withdrawn the notice calling upon the Hon. Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya to deposit security, preparations are being made by the "Abhyudaya" Press to bring out the next number of the "Abhyudaya" which will be out in a week.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 25.

The Chief Secretary to the N. P. Government in his letter to the Hon. Pandit Madan Malaviya cancelling the demand for security from the "Abhyudya" Press says: "That action under law should have been necessary was as painful to Sir James Meston as it must have been to you. He is now satisfied that you will yourself direct the further conduct of the "Abhyudya" and leaves to your decision the amends to be made for the article of the 26th June."

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE

Y. M. C. A. (1): GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE (0).

The weather conditions last evening were scarcely favourable for football, when the Y. M. C. A. met and defeated the Grant Medical College by one goal to nil. The Bandstand end of the Cooperage was practically underwater and the players experienced great difficulty in maintaining their balance. The heavy rain which commenced during the first half did not tend to improve the ground, and the players experienced further difficulty in trying to keep the heavy and greasy ball under control. The Young Christians' forwards have improved a great deal in their shooting but are still too fond of indulging in unnecessary dodging in front of goal. Their defence is one of the strongest in the League. Bourne is a brilliant centre-half and is ably assisted by H. James and Gardiner, while W. James and Peel are a very resourceful pair of backs. Little can be said of Bridgewater as he has not been seriously tested. Morris, the speedy left wing, was absent from the forward line. Murray has struck form at last and played the best game we have yet seen him play on the Cooperage. Harwood always plays a good game on the right but his good centres frequently go a begging. The Medicals did not appear to be quite at home on the sodden ground and were unable to play the dashing game for which they are well-known. Hildreth was very sound in goal. The halves played a hard game, but the forwards could not get going. Baluch and Braganza were frequently prominent in the first half. The latter player was most unfortunate in not scoring on one occasion, he successfully evaded the Y. M. C. A. backs and was on the point of shooting when he was badly fouled by W. James. Unfortunately the foul was committed just outside the penalty area and the Y. M. C. A. had no difficulty in "getting away" the free-kick.

The Y. M. C. A. opened with two men short, Bourne turning up shortly after the start, and Catherel was pressed into service after half-time. The Y. M. C. A. at once took up the offensive and gave the Medical defence some anxious moments. Thyer carried the ball down to the other end and centred well, but Wadia failed to accept the pass. Braganza captured and had a good chance of scorings but handled. Shortly after Braganza broke through cleverly and was on the point of shooting when he was fouled. The Y. M. C. A. forwards got to work and Lynn missed a good chance from a good centre by Harwood. The rain now set in and considerably marred the game. Half-time saw no score.

Y. M. C. A. ..... Nil.
Medicals ..... Nil.

Catherel filled the vacant position in the forward line and the Y. M. C. A. pressed the Medicals from the kick off. They forced several corners but could not put the leather through. Hildreth's good goal-keeping was primarily responsible for this. Murray put in a hard shot which Hildreth cleared in fine style. Doyle transferred play and Baluch worked the ball down on the wing and shot well, Bridgewater punching out. Wadia captured and put in a hard low shot which just missed its mark. The Y. M. C. A. forwards again got to work and forced a corner. Harwood placed the kick splendidly and Lynn shot, but could not catch Hildreth napping. Harwood received the return and drove hard for goal, Hildreth clearing in fine style. The Y. M. C. A. were now pressing. Murray received a pass from Harwood, Hildreth rushed out to clear and a melee in front of goal resulted in Strelley putting his side ahead. The Y. M. C. A. now played with four halves till the close of the game.

Y. M. C. A. ..... 1 goal.
Medicals ..... Nil.

Y. M. C. A.:—Bridgewater, goal; W. James and Peel, backs; H. James, Bourne and Gardiner, half-backs; Lynn, Strelley, Murray, Catherel and Harwood, forwards.

Medicals:—Hildreth, goal; Khan and Doyle, backs; Wylde, Sweeney and Sheik, half-backs; Thyer, A. Khan, Wadia, Braganza and Baluch, forwards.

Corpl. McGarry was in charge of the whistle and Mr. Bennett, Y. M. C. A., wagged the flag.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	Goals F	A	Pts
R. G. A.	8	7	0	1	32	2	15
Medicals	9	6	2	1	21	6	13
Y. M. C. A.	8	5	1	2	11	7	12
Bombay Gymkhana	6	4	1	1	28	6	9
6th Devons	8	2	4	2	11	15	6
Bengal United	7	1	5	1	6	18	3
Inst. Luso-Indiano	7	1	5	1	3	19	3
Lusitanians	8	0	7	1	2	41	1

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Inst. Luso-Indianos v. Bombay Gymkhana.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS

Owing to the condition of the ground the Mud Sports announced for yesterday were cancelled. The programme for the following Wednesday, the 1st September, will be the same as was announced for yesterday.

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

At the Howrah Sessions to-day an European, of Lucknow, named W. B. Lyon, was tried on a charge of having in his possession 16 seers of opium.

The trial was with the aid of a jury who unanimously found him not guilty.

The Sessions Judge disagreeing with the verdict referred the case to the High Court.

POONA RACES.

SECOND MEETING.

SECOND ENTRIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 25.

The second entries closed on Tuesday:—

FIRST DAY.

Saturday, 18th September.

SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 23.

Mr. Pitt's Impecunious.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

1st Entries 30.

H. H. Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala's ch a h Cicero (aged)
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Makbul.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 21.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Investment and Fado.

ARAB FLYING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 13.

H. H. the Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala's Cicero.
Mr. Khalaf Bin Saif's Socrates.
Generel Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Bravo.
Mr. J. M. Mistry's Young Salanic.

KHARAKWASLA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 19.

Mr. J. Crawford's Burg.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, 22nd September.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

1st Entries 18.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's Vanity Box.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e h Fire Finch.

AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 10.

Mr. A. Sattar's Ismalia.

THE MEKRAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 40.

H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Vudhia.
Mr. Rahmatulla Sait's Grey Mist.
Mr. Hasan Madar's Crescent.
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's Subeh Pasha.
Mr. Shaik Mutlag' Active.
Mr. Sassoon Moosa's Beaver.
Mr. Holland's Director.

THIRD DAY.

Saturday, 25th September.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

1st Entries 11.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's Vanity Box.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Lady Muriel.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 16.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Soomsam.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Investment.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Fado.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 15.

H. H. Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala's Cicero (aged)
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Malayeb 13 1¼ (aged)
Final entries close on Tuesday, 31st August.

MADRAS WINTER RACE MEETING, ABANDONED.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

The stewards of the Madras Race Club have abandoned the idea of running the Winter Meeting this year owing to the war.

SUGGESTED MAHOMEDAN TEAM FOR QUADRANGULAR CONTEST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Anent the coming quadrangular contest to be played on the Poona wicket, allow me to draw the attention of the Selection Committee of the Islam Gymkhana to the fact that, after carefully watching the games during the last two weeks of the Moslem players at the Gymkhana, I find that many have now struck their form. The team as given out though does not comprise some of the best players, would be a pretty strong combination. As ill-luck would have it, the Moslem team cannot get the services of Messrs. Noor Elahie Salamudin, and Saeed. It is also doubtful if Mr. Khan Md. Khan will be able to play:—

1. Mr. C. M. Ali (Capt.), (Bombay).
2. Saleh Md. Khan, (Cashmere).
3. Ferozekhan, (Cashmere).
4. Yusufbeg, (Poona).
5. Peer Mohomed, (Bombay).
6. S. Nazir Husen, (Delhi).
7. Piare Khan, (Jaipur).
8. Tambuwalla, (Bombay).
9. S. A. Patel, (Bombay).
10. Khan Md. Khan, (Aligarh) or S. A. Aziz, (Bombay).
11. S. A. Razak, (Bombay).

Reserve:—1. Syed Ebrahim, and 2. Sheik Mahmood.—Yours, etc.,

WELL WISHER.

Bombay, Aug. 25th.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 25

Results of the examination in Theory held at Bangalore in June by the Trinity College of Music are published. Miss Gertrude Smith from the Convent of the Good Shepherd passed in the higher division and Miss Saroju and Miss Chennama Jayaram with honours in the senior division. A pupil of Mrs. Claridge's, J. W. Dickson passed with honours in the Advanced Junior Division.

Official and Personal.

Lady Willingdon visited the headquarters of the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund, at Waterloo Mansion yesterday. Their Excellencies then left Bombay for Kirkee.

His Excellency the Governor presented the Kaiser-i-Hind medal of the First Class to Sardar Parashram Krishnarao Biwalkar at the Secretariat, yesterday.

Mr. P. B. Thomas, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras, has been appointed Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, vice Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael deceased.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kotah has left Bombay for his State with his followers.

H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla has arrived in Bombay, with his followers, and is staying in the Great Western Hotel.

At the request of the Managing Committee of Khalsa College Amritsar, the Government of the Punjab have lent the services of Mr. G. A. Wathen, M.A., (Cantab), formerly Professor, Lahore Government College and now Inspector of Schools. He will succeed Mr. R. G. Wright as Principal on the 15th September.

The services of Captain R. E. G. Berkeley have been replaced by the Madras Government at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department with effect from the 15th July, 1915.

The engagement is announced between Cecil Fabian Brackenbury of the Madras Civil Service and Ethel Selina Hastings, eldest daughter of Capt. T. S. Boileau late of the Indian Staff Corps. The marriage will take place in London about the end of September.

Mr. K. L. Datta, Accountant-General Madras, will retire from service in November on the completion of his extension of service. Mr. N. G. Basu, Officiating Accountant-General, will be confirmed in the vacancy, but he will himself shortly retire from the service afterwards.

Mr. M. N. Heseltine will then become substantive Accountant-General of Railways.

Messrs. Newmarch and Tomkins, who are due to return to India in November will be posted as Accountants-General, Madras and Bengal respectively.

Mr. Alder, I.C.S., on return from leave in the autumn will be posted as Accountant-General, Punjab, relieving Mr. Brigstock, who will return to Bombay as Accountant-General relieving Mr. Dewar, who will revert to the United Provinces on completion of his period, for which his services have been lent to the Government of India.

Mr. R. Waterfield will be posted temporarily as Deputy Comptroller, Bengal, *vice* Mr. Carson proceeding on short privilege leave.

Mr. E. A. C. Lister, from the North-Western Railway, will officiate as senior Government Inspector of Railways as a temporary measure vice Mr. C. Pratt about to retire from the service.

It is officially announced that Mr. Leslie Jones, I.C.S., has been appointed as a Third Temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, for six months.

SENDING ANONYMOUS THREATENING LETTERS.

BOYS DISCHARGED AND INSTIGATOR SENTENCED.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Aug. 25.

Of the three persons arrested for sending anonymous threatening letters, the boy Mangath, the writer of the letter, turned approver. The other boy, named Lakshi was discharged and Badsha Chatyaara at whose instance the letter was written and posted was convicted by Major Beadon I.A., Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, under Sec. 506 and 507 I.P.C. and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

QUADRANGULAR HINDU TEAM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please allow me to express my views through the columns of your paper on the forthcoming Quadrangular match to be played at Poona.

Looking from the results of the last several years it has been found that the Hindu Team had never been able to win against the Parsis in the Triangular and Quadrangular contests. Now that the match is going to be played at Poona and the Hindus have got the opportunity of playing against their Parsi opponents; if they improve their team by proper selection there is every chance of success. With a view that the Hindus may win in the contest. I propose the following team, which, I am quite sure, will prove much more useful than the one that is likely to be selected.

Proposed Team.—(1) M. D. Pai (Capt.) (2) Shivram (3) Vithal (4) Ganpat (5) Divekar (6) S. M. Dalvi (7) D. K. Telang (8) Sampre of Karachi (9) Joshi (10) Eracha (11) Deodhar of Poona.

Team likely to be selected.—(1) C. V. Mehta (Capt.) (2) M. D. Pai (3) Baloo (4) Shivram (5) Vithal (6) Ganpat (7) Divekar (8) M. H. Rana (9) Sampre (10) Joshi (11) Deodhar.

It will thus be seen that the probable team has 8 batsmen, 5 bowlers and 8 fielders while the proposed team will have 11 batsmen, 6 bowlers and 11 fielders.—Yours etc.,

K. R. S.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

The Government of India have decided that the families of civilians, who have proceeded on Field Service and while on such service are considered to be in military employ shall, during the period of Field Service be allowed medical attendance as authorized under the rules in Army Regulations in India for the families of military men of corresponding rank.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, August 26, 1915.

AN AWAKENING.

We see no reason to doubt the general truth of the story which comes from Geneva, *via* a Dutch paper, regarding the secret meeting of Ministers, leading politicians and publicists which the German Imperial Chancellor convened prior to the sitting of the Reichstag. It has been becoming apparent recently that there is a party in Germany, and one that is every day growing more influential, which realises that the time is near when Germany will have to admit to herself that she has gone the full length of her tether, financially, economically and militarily, and can go no further, and that, after all the strenuous toil, the appalling sacrifices, of the past twelve months she will at that moment be far, very far, from the goal for which she set out in the middle of last year. With the usual fear of discredited prophets the people who gloried during the first six months of the war in predicting Germany's imminent financial and economic collapse now hold it high treason even to whisper that we are any nearer to the moment of that collapse than we have been for the past year. But it is not in any way an exaggerated view to hold that, if collapse is not imminent, at least we are close to the time when Germany must face the fact that she has reached a stage of exhaustion where she will be quite incapable of continuing to maintain her campaigns at the high pressure by which she has sought in the past to win in a hurry. And whatever the Chauvinists of Berlin may think, and however far they may succeed in deluding the general public into the belief that a continuance of the war will bring Germany the full victory that she sought, there must be more sober-minded and far-seeing men who very well understand that she cannot go much further, that the Allies can go very much further, and that the only hope of the Teutonic alliance emerging from the conflict with dignity, and except in the shape of shattered wrecks, is to try and conclude some sort of peace while the German armies in the East are in the ascendant.

We, on our part, are well able to realise that long as we may have to wait, and tedious and nerve-racking as the process of waiting may be, there can only be one end and that the end upon which the Allies determined when the Prussian menace first disclosed itself. It is a tragic thing to have to witness the heroic sacrifices of the glorious troops of the Grand Duke's armies in Poland and on Russian soil itself, and to know that they must continue for a time to battle against heavy odds, and that the appearance of victory must continue to rest with the enemy. It is nauseating almost to have to watch the comparative inertia on the Western Front. But we have the fullest justification for confidence as to the ultimate issue. We know that the Grand Duke's armies are keeping at bay an enemy whose strength does not grow, and that their strength will grow. Even now it is clear that the Austro-German forces are unable to maintain the pressure that is required to press home the advantages that they gain from time to time. Germany expends every ton of heavy munitions as she is able to manufacture it. As soon as she has accumulated a head of shell it is used up in one of the hurricane bombardments that enable her to win another advance. But the pauses in between are too lengthy to enable her to achieve the full fruit of each advantage as she gains it. And it is clear now that she has not the flow of reserves that alone would enable her to follow up her victories with the rapidity essential to the accomplishment of the decision at which she aims. On the Western Front it is equally clear that, if the Allies are held up for want of munitions, Germany is more helpless through her inability to supply either sufficient shell or men for the conduct of an effective offensive. And while she is spending, spending both men and shell in East and West in the attempts to achieve a decision, the Allies are accumulating both. And there need not be the smallest doubt that, so far as the Western Front is concerned the position is now such, thanks to the patient strategy of General Joffre, that there is not a single point at which the Germans dare risk an attack of any magnitude, while there are numerous points at which their line has been worn to such thinness that the breaking of it will be almost a question only of moments when the time comes,—the day when the Allied commanders are fully assured that the accumulation of munitions and the capacity for continued supply are such, that the movement once begun will not be interrupted for want of them.

There is no reason thus to discredit the reports that the Imperial Chancellor is appealing to the leading men of the country to soften the bellicose tendencies of the public and to prepare carefully peace proposals acceptable to the Entente. That, of course, they cannot do and will never be able to do. There can be no temporising with the Austro-German alliance until they are beaten to sue for such terms as the Allies may give them. It is impossible to imagine that the Imperial Chancellor or anyone else will be able to devise terms of peace that would satisfy the smallest section of opinion in any of the Allied countries, and, at the same time, satisfy a public in Germany that has been gluttonised with the prospects of territorial acquisitions and financial compensations that they have been deluded into believing the Allies will be forced to give them. And we do not suppose the awakening of the Chancellor, and apparently of Count Bernstorff,—who is now almost piteously appealing to the United States for consideration,—will really bring the end of the war any nearer in point of time. We have always thought and said that, even when the inevitable end becomes apparent to the German people themselves, we shall have to fight every inch of the way to Berlin and Vienna, though the exhaustion and weakness of the enemy may ease the task. And whether Germany collapses financially now or later it will not make very much difference to the period of the war, which is more dependent on the time which the Allies take to conclude their preparations than anything else. But, in these days, when the pessimists reign almost supreme, it is at least consoling that the signs of the time in Germany itself do not supply them with any confirmation of their gloomy prognostications.

AN ADMINISTRATIVE EPIC—II.

We have already related the vicissitudes which attended the efforts of the administrators who, during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, attempted to unify the hundred-headed weights and measures which were in use in the different parts of the country. Two able men, Mr. Ellis in Madras and Mr. Prinseps in Calcutta, worked strenuously for a common standard but without practical success. Hard indeed is the fortune of those who endeavour, with singleness of purpose, to take their courage in both hands, to strive at a reasonable reform of customs and practices, mamools and usages encrusted with the conservatism of conturies and the cast-iron system of hereditary trade guilds. The social reformer of the day in his despair bewails the identical conservatism of ages in the domestic economy of his countrymen. Effort after effort is made, noble efforts with which we sympathise, to move the social inertia but to no purpose. But he can possess his soul in patience and take such comfort as he can when he sits down at leisure to peruse the prosaic narrative of the faithful Committee on Weights and Measures, as related in the second capter of their report. It would serve him as an object-lesson in reform. He would learn how a Government, with full power to enforce its will on a people, shrank for a century and more from introducing a crying reform of the simplest character and how the self same conservatism, the immemorial inertia, baffled its purpose! It seems that even after a hundred and fifteen years the task is as desperately hopeless as when first essayed in 1801! We say this deliberately, having regard to the disappointing character of the report and the extremely depressed spirit in which it is written.

The Committee relate that, while two spasmodic efforts were noticeable between 1801 and 1825, there was nothing notably achieved between 1825 and 1853. They observe that, though "the question of weights and measures was frequently discussed, no result seems to have been achieved." In Bombay there went forth a magisterial decree in the year 1827 ordaining that district officers should keep correct standards, but the decree was barren of any practical effect. Then in Madras, in 1839, the Madras Government appointed a committee to adjust the value of the ordinary weights and measures in use in the Presidency to the Imperial standard. But by some official bungle, in no way surprising, it came to pass that the Imperial standards sent by the Commissariat to the Committee varied so much that they could not make head or tail of them and the order for adjustment proved abortive. They only recommended that the British Imperial Measure should be at once introduced. Then circumlocution and red tape followed. In the following year the Madras Government referred the question to the Government of India for sanction of the pollom weight. But that great authority sternly refused. The ukase of the great Mogul at Calcutta was that the tola should be the unit. So there was fresh circumlocution. The rebuffed Madras Government appealed to the Madras Chamber to come to its help in carrying out the Calcutta ukase. But the Chamber could only reply to the appeal as follows:—

"They consider no system can be perfect that does not reduce the weights and measures of the three Presidencies to the same standard and any change, if to be made, might as well be a change that would ensure unification with the Bengal scale."

This time the Second Committee's report was lucky enough to receive the assent of the Government of India to its recommendations, namely, that the pollom should be of 3 tolahs. The Committee also favoured the decimal scale correspondence as to the adjustment on this basis, consistent with local conditions. It took six long years. At last the worried Government of Madras was able in 1846 to issue the following proclamation.

"The Governor-in-Council hereby notifies that on and after the first January, 1847, the weights and measures herein particularised shall alone be used in the Revenue Commissariat, and other public departments throughout the Presidency of Fort St. George and that all public accounts shall be kept therein, duly authenticated standards having been furnished to the several heads of departments throughout the Presidency for that purpose."

We need not bother about the particulars. All that we will relate here is that it was "entirely a dead letter, with the exception of a limited application in public departments." The humour of this proclamation was that the Commissariat did not put into use the new weights till six years afterwards! And here are the ironical words of the Committee of 1915 on this abortive proclamation of 1846. "The case of Madras clearly shows the difficulties that existed and the futile efforts made by local Governments in this period."

Yet another pause! And then we come to the Fifties. This time it was the Director-General of Post Offices in India who bravely came to the front to make a sweeping reform. This new hero of weights called the attention of the Government in 1854 to the inconvenience which had arisen in consequence of the railways having adopted English standards of weight instead of the standard of the Indian maund. In 1854 the Government of India resolved that the railway weights should be the Indian maund for the same reasons that railway payments were in rupee currency. And here for the time we may take pause to take up the thread of this interesting administration epic from the memorable year 1857.

Notes of the Day.

Pilgrims and Compulsory Return Tickets.

We publish on another page a further letter from Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., in reference to the question of compulsory return tickets for pilgrims, in which they reply at length to the speeches made by various leaders of the Mahomedan community at the protest meeting held on Sunday. There may be a good deal to be said for some of the points raised in the letter, and we willingly give Messrs. Turner, Morrison credit for the desire to do their best in every way compatible with their business for the pilgrims. But it seems to us that they miss the real issue, which is that, whatever views they may hold on the desirability of pilgrims taking return tickets, and whether the contentions advanced by the leaders of the community on their behalf are well-grounded or not, it is a question which the pilgrim ought to be allowed to decide for himself, and as to which the leaders of the community can be allowed to speak on behalf of the pilgrim with greater authority as to what the pilgrim himself wants than Messrs. Turner, Morrison.

Unanimity of View.

There may be occasions, we think there very often are, when the title of certain persons to voice the views and express the real feelings of the Mahomedan community are open to very grave doubt. But this is not one of them, and on this occasion it is notable that all the leaders of every degree, and of differing views on many other matters, seem to be unanimous. That is undoubtedly a very strong factor to consider. And finally, as we said on Monday there is the fact that the matter was most carefully considered and discussed by Government, who decided that it was not desirable to institute compulsion in the matter of return tickets. Surely that is enough. As to the question of brokers, no doubt Messrs. Turner Morrison are right as to the nuisance they have been in the past. But apparently the pilgrims, or those who speak for them, do not relish the prospect of being absolutely in the hands of the companies.

The Unity of India.

The point with which Mrs. Sorojini Naidu prefaced her speech delivered at Saturday's great Town Hall gathering, was one which deserves to be emphasized. She stated that, if she addressed an audience which represented the great communities in Bombay, she addressed them not as a Hindu, but as a result of that melting process of consolidation and unity which had done so much in Hyderabad and which knew no creed. This process, of course, goes on in its inevitable course throughout India, a practical symbol of which is the great effort of the womanhood of Bombay for the soldiers and the wounded in war. But with a poet's insight into things she rightly dwelt on the purpose which the premier Indian State of Hyderabad to-day pre-eminently serves, not merely as a congerie of the various great communities but as a melting-pot of the different races and creeds in India. There is, indeed, hardly any part of India where Hindus and Mahomedans meet and mingle so closely,—whether in administrative, social or intellectual life,—as in Hyderabad, whose rulers have in the treatment of the two communities always scrupulously followed the best traditions of Akbar and the British Rule. And one only wishes that the State would also show the way to others in more and more assimilating in its administration the great principles of representative government for the British Rule, stands.

Social Service Leaflets.

One of the propagandist activities of the Social Service League of Bombay is to spread among the people the main idea and aim of social service generally, and thus to educate and interest them in problems which affect their own well-being. The distribution broadcast of leaflets on pressing social questions and movements of the day has been found to be a very effective method of educating the people in Western countries. The Bombay Social Service League has so far prepared for distribution four leaflets in Marathi, whose chief merit lies in their brevity. Written in a style capable of appealing to the class of people for whose benefit they are prepared, they are free from any attempt to sermonize. The first leaflet sets forth and explains the need for schools for mothers of the poor as well as the middle-classes, where practical training could be given them as regards the education and upbringing of their children; it also describes the working of a few such classes maintained by the League itself. Another leaflet emphasizes ten points about charity,—old as well as new,—characterizing old charity as one springing from the heart only and the new charity as that springing from the heart and guided by the mind. The third leaflet gives a description of the origin and history of Toynbee Hall and the last discusses the general question of the organisation of charities, dwelling particularly on the utility of a central institution serving as a clearing-house of social activities, on the method of enquiring into cases of persons deserving charity, the responsibility of relatives, the training of social workers and the need of co-operation between different social institutions.

Town Panchayat in Dewas.

Not very long ago we referred to the progressive policy inaugurated by the Dewas State in giving to the representatives of the people some voice in shaping the character of the administration. Some two years ago the State tried the bold experiment of introducing village panchayats and its success has emboldened it to inaugurate a Town Panchayat for the capital city. The opening ceremony of this Panchayat was performed on the 11th August, on the occasion of the thirty-eighth birthday of the Ruler of the State. The Panchayat consists of 25 members of whom 9 are nominated and 16 elected and non-official. The city has been divided into four wards each returning four literate members and a striking feature of the franchise is that every adult is a voter. The Chairman is to be elected by the members themselves who are to sit by rotation, ordinarily in batches of five. Theye have exclusive powers to try civil suits below Rs. 50 in value and permissive powers for trying suits up to Rs. 100 in value, if agreed to by the parties concerned. In criminal matters they have the powers of a third-class magistrate and they are also authorized to certify current transactions, such as balances of current accounts, acknowledgements, sales of moveable property and compromises. The experiment, it is hardly necessary to add, is one worthy to be followed by other States.

Indigenous Photographic Industry at Poona.

Mr. S. B. Sahashtrabudhi, a graduate of the Bombay University, went to England in 1907 as a literary assistant to edit the "Dnayaneswari,"—a commentary on the "Bhagwat Gita." After serving there for two years he joined the Technological Institute at Manchester for three sessions in the photo mechanics course. In 1910 and 1911 he took the first prize in ordinary and honours courses respectively. He worked as an assistant in the Polytechnic Laboratory in Regent Street, London, for about a year. After coming to India he was engaged in conducting some experiments on light and temperature with reference to the local adaptability of the technique of the photographic industry in the Fergusson College Laboratory at Poona. He is at present doing business in Poona in manufacturing dry plates and bromide papers. He proposes to start his business on commercial lines and it is to be hoped that such enterprise will have the whole-hearted support that it deserves. The scope of local photographic industry may be judged from that fact that about 10 lakhs of rupees worth of photographic materials are consumed yearly in Bombay as may be seen from the Customs Report. The samples, which Mr. Sahshtrabudhi brought to our office, were very convincing and say a great deal for his originality and resourcefulness. He turns the used-up negtaives of any size into dry-plates for process, half-tone, and landscape and portrait as also for instantaneous work.

The Letter Writer in the Trenches.

One of the remarkable by-products of this war is the soldier's letter. And when, in years to come, much about the war will have been forgotten, many of such letters will be read with absorbing interest and with benefit. The soldier in the trenches is, in fact, the greatest letter-writer of his generation. He writes in the trench, in the battery, in the billets; by the road-side and on the wagon, and no one, says an officer, who acts as a censor objects, save the poor subalterns, who have to censor eighty, or it may be a hundred, letters each between dinner and bed:

"Your cake was very good, the hair-oil spilt over it, but it didn't matter.

"Hoping you are well as it leaves me at present.

"Give my love to Susie and Tim."

"Thus," adds the same officer, "hundreds of pencils are busy any afternoon, and hundreds of thousands of letters will be delivered in two or three days, and be read and re-read, and handed round. Up in the narrow trenches they are writing now in all possible and impossible positions, calmly and meditatively, with much pencil-sucking, to the kind lady who sent the socks, or furiously scribbling to her who must have at least six pages, ceasing not save to fire a verbal volley at some clumsy passer-by. And above all

"there is hope of a speedy end to the war; resolution and determination in every letter. The Kaiser and his troops will never reach Calais, for there are scraps of paper here that will prevent him. Verily, a man may be known by the letters he writes.

"To-morrow the letters will go off to England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Meanwhile the subaltern thanks whatever gods there be that his pleasant duty is over for three days, and, drawing out his pen, proceeds to get a little off his own chest before ascending to his tiny garret, with its open-work roof."

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ARABIC CRIME.

DR. WILSON'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

GERMANY'S FIGHTING STRENGTH.

ENEMY AGAIN BEATEN IN VOSGES.

The tone of Count Bernstorff's plea to America for suspension of judgment regarding the Arabic is described as almost object. If Americans were actually killed, he says, this was naturally contrary to German intentions and Germany will deeply regret the fact and begs to tender the sincerest sympathies.

Despite German machinations President Wilson is said to be determined to sever diplomatic relations if Germany's guilt is finally established.

To contradict any misleading or untrue suggestions regarding the sinking of the Arabic, the White Star Company has issued an official statement of definite facts.

Reuter has learnt from the best information available that the strength of the German Army at the end of July in the Western Front was 1,800,000 and on the eastern front 1,400,000, making a total of 3,200,000 Germans.

The Germans are making great efforts to stem the French offensive in the Vosges. A very violent battle is raging on the heights eastward of the River Fecht. The enemy was again defeated on the crest of the Sondernach.

There was a remarkable spontaneous demonstration outside the Russian Embassy in London, conveying congratulations on the naval victory and encouragement in the brilliant defence being offered by the Russian Army.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

OFFER OF AMBULANCE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 25.

It is reported that the Imperial Government has accepted a contingent of Indians from the Union for ambulance service with the Overseas Forces.

DISCREPANCIES IN LIPTON'S.

SIR T. LIPTON'S BENEVOLENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

At the annual meeting of Liptons the Chairman announced that though serious discrepancies revealed in stocktaking and extremely unsatisfactory speculations by the late general manager, there was a shortage of capital amounting to a quarter of a million.

Sir Thomas Lipton on being informed of this had undertaken to make good these losses himself.

AMERICA AND ARABIC OUTRAGE.

COUNT BERNSTORFF'S ABJECT PLEA.

THE ARABIC OUTRAGE.

DR. WILSON'S DETERMINATION

BERNSTORFF'S ABJECT PLEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25

The tone of Count Bernstorff's plea for suspension of judgment regarding the Arabic is almost abject.

It is in startling contrast to the former German Notes.

Count Bernstorff trusts that the United States will give Germany a chance to be heard.

If Americans were actually killed this was naturally contrary to German intentions and Germany will deeply regret the fact and begs to tender the sincerest sympathies.

It is becoming even clearer that despite German machinations President Wilson is determined to sever diplomatic relations if Germany's guilt is finally established.

PRESENT INFORMATION "VERY FRAGMENTARY."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.

The Secretary of State has cabled to the American Ambassador in Berlin asking if Germany has the official report on the sinking of the Arabic. The Ambassador has not been instructed to ask for the report.

American officials consider the present information is "very fragmentary" and they are not yet sure of the facts of the case.

WHITE STAR COMPANY'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Aug. 24.

In order positively to contradict any suggestions that the liner Arabic was not torpedoed, or other misleading or untrue statements, the White Star Company has officially issued the following definite facts:—

The Arabic was struck by a torpedo. Captain Finch did not see the submarine, but the undoubtedly saw the torpedo There is no question of the Arabic having tried to ram the submarine. The latter was not even seen from the bridge. There is no question of the Arabic having tried to escape, except the very proper precaution of putting the helm hard over when the torpedo was seen. The Arabic was sunk without warning. She was in peaceful trading, and had passengers of various nationalities on board. She was outward bound, consequently there is no question of munitions. She was not designed to carry guns, nor had she any guns mounted.

"WHY SHOULD AMERICA GO TO WAR?"

THE GERMAN NAVAL DEFEAT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 25.

The following are the "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent's cables, London, August 24:—

Mr. W. J. Bryan has issued a statement that the sinking of the Arabic is no cause for war. Americans should remain outside the danger zone. Why should America go to war for a few persons?

Transvaal coal owners have offered the Imperial Government a gift of 100,000 tons of coal.

The German naval defeat has upset the plans against Russia and a new base will be necessary for carrying on the northern operations. This means the despatch of a new fleet from Kiel weakening the High Seas Fleet.

The rainy season which means the conversion of parts of Poland and much of the country east of Brest-Litovsk into a swamp is to be expected in a month.

LIVERPOOL STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The steamer Sylvia of Liverpool has been sunk. The crew was saved.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE IN VOSGES

VIOLENT BATTLE RAGING.

GERMANS AGAIN BEATEN ON SONDERNACH,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Aug. 24.

The Germans are making great efforts to stem the French offensive in Vosges. A very violent battle is raging on the heights eastward of the river Fecht.

The Germans made frequent counter-attacks which failed to recapture the ground lost on the Barrenkopf.

The enemy was also again defeated on the crest of the Sondernach.

INCESSANT GRENADE FIGHTING.

PARIS, Aug. 25.

A communiqué says that there has been marked artillery activity from Belgium to the Oise.

The French artillery silenced the German batteries bombarding Montdidier.

Almost incessant grenade fighting supported by artillery, is occurring at several points in Champagne and Argonne.

VICTORIA CROSS AWARDS.

REMARKABLE DEEDS OF BRAVERY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The following Victoria Crosses have been awarded.

Captain R. R. Willis, Sergeant Alfred Richards and Private William Keneally, all First Lancashire Fusiliers.

On April 25th, three companies of the Lancashire Fusiliers in effecting a landing at Gallipoli westward of Cape Helles were met by a very deadly fire from hidden machine-guns which caused a number of casualties.

The survivors however rushed up and cut the wire entanglements notwithstanding the terrific fire and after supreme difficulties had been overcome the cliffs were gained and the position was maintained.

Amongst the many very gallant officers and men engaged on this most hazardous undertaking Willis, Richards and Keneally have been selected by their comrades as having performed most signal acts of bravery and devotion to duty.

SENSATIONAL AIR EXPLOIT.

Captain L. C. Hawker, Engineers and Royal Flying Corps. for most conspicuous bravery and very great ability on July 25th.

When flying alone he attacked three German aeroplanes in succession. The first managed eventually to escape; the second was driven to the ground and damaged and the third, which he attacked at a height of about ten thousand feet, was driven to earth in our lines, the pilot and observer being killed.

Personal bravery shown was of the very highest order as the enemy's aicraft were armed with machine-guns and carried a passenger as well as a pilot.

THE ALLIES' FINANCES.

MINISTERS IN COMPLETE ACCORD.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Press Bureau announces that at the meeting between Mr. McKenna and the French Minister of Finance at Boulogne various financial questions were discussed, including the present position of American exchange.

The Ministers found they were in complete accord, and an agreement will be concluded at a further meeting to be held shortly in London when the Russian Finance Minister will attend.

FRENCH LOAN IN U. S.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

France has arranged for a loan of twenty million dollars with the United States to pay for exports.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

SOME RELIABLE FIGURES.

FULL FIGHTING STRENGTH 3,200,000.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 24.

A matter of most vital interest since the outbreak of the war has been the strength of the German army. There has been much controversy on the subject and many most inaccurate estimates have been hazarded.

Reuter now learns from the best information available that the figures at the end of July were; on the Western front 1,800,000 Germans and on the eastern front 1,400,000 Germans and probably 1,120,000 Austrians, making a total of 3,200,000 Germans.

EXTREME RESOURCES.

This is the largest number which Germany with all her preparations and resources has been able fully to equip. Germany began with eight millions available for military service and she lost effectively one and a half million during the year of the war.

Germany had at the beginning of June 3,300,000 men in reserve but she has since lost very heavily. The reserve comprises units for filling gaps in the Landsturm and Landwehr, in garrisons, fortifications and lines of communication, munition workers Government servants, railwaymen, *etcetra*. It remains to be seen whether Germany will be able to put more than her present 3,200,000 into the fighting line fully equipped and supplied.

HOW THE GAPS ARE FILLED.

Beyond these total figures there must be added the 1916 and 1917 classes of recruits, but these do not exceed four-hundred thousand each, as many have already volunteered.

The interesting fact is that the Germans have filled the gaps with second and third line troops. Consequently it is impossible to speak with accuracy of the German first line troops. It is safer to regard all Germans in the firing line as of the same quality.

It is noteworthy that at least four-hundred thousand Germans have been killed and the total casualties to May 31st were 1,672,000.

ITALIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

ROME, Aug. 25.

A communiqué says that the Italians have successfully countered Austrian artillery bombardments at various points and have likewise repulsed repeated attacks with quick-firers and bombs.

MUNITIONS MANUFACTURE IN FRANCE.

ENORMOUS SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

PARIS, Aug. 24.

Addressing an audience of munition workers the Minister M. Thomas said that the results had been enormous and were very satisfactory, but they must be multiplied tenfold. France knows that the great industries will answer her appeals.

We speak to-day of victory because by continuous efforts we have acquired the certainty of victory.

Germany is attempting a decisive blow at Russia because she feels that France is ever multiplying the materials of success while mighty England is also mobilishing all her resources.

SOUTH WALES COAL TROUBLES.

MR RUNCIMAN'S AWARD.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Mr. Runciman's award in connection with the South Wales coal strike accelerates the arbitration proceedings and adjusts various points in the provisional agreement regarding increase of wages, bonuses, *etcetera*. But a certain proposal of the men cannot at present be conceded in view of existing conditions and the abnormal demand for coal.

THE GERMAN DEFEAT AT RIGA.

HOW THE LANDING WAS FRUSTRATED.

BOATS SMASHED TO MATCHWOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Aug. 24

How the attempted German landing at Pernoff on the eastern side of the Gulf of Riga ignominously failed is told to-day by the "Novoe Vremya."

Three large German transports filled with troops, approached the shore under cover of a German squadron.

The Russians allowed the transports to come close to land and then opened a terrific artillery fire. German warships replied and a fierce duel lasting some hours took place.

Meanwhile all the Transports had been sunk and only a few crowded boats remained. The Russian artillery soon smashed these to matchwood.

The Russian artillery was so good that the German squadron was unable to approach Pernoff but managed to destroy some houses by long range fire.

While the main action was proceeding at Pernoff the Germans attempted to land troops in lighters at Gainash southward of Pernoff. These tried to reach the beach but were annihilated.

DEMONSTRATION BEFORE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

OVATIONS TO RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR

LONDON, Aug. 24.

There was a remarkable spontaneous demonstration outside the Russian Embassy in London, this afternoon, conveying congratulations on the naval victory and encouragement in the brilliant defence being offered by the Russian army.

The Russian Ambassador and his wife were given ovations.

"MORE WILL COME."

The Ambassador, in a brief speech, of thanks, said, "We have had one success, more will come—(loud cheers)—bringing peace to the whole world."

The Russian flag was then unfurled, the band playing the Russian Anthem. The crowd gave cheers for the Tsar and the Russian forces.

The Ambassador then called for cheers for King George, which were heartily given, to the singing of the National Anthem.

CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

To celebrate the victory of the Russian Navy in the Gulf of Riga, all the public buildings in Bombay were flying flags at top mast yesterday by order of his Excellency the Governor. The vessels in the harbour and in the stream were also bedecked with flags.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

POSSIBLE CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 24.

At a meeting of the leaders of all parties, to-day, the possibility was discussed of changes in the composition of the Government, also of a coalition cabinet or a cabinet of national defence.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The Viceroy's war telegram, dated the 24th August, says:—

The Russians are stubbornly contesting the Austro-German offensive along the whole line.

A Russian communiqué says in the Riga district and westward towards Jacobstadt-Dvinsk the situation is unchanged. On the Sventa and between Vilia and the Niemen the Russians hold the enemy's offensive. Further South the Germans occupied Oswiec which was evacuated by the Russians and Tykstriss on the Narew, 15 miles west of Bielstok. But Russians are defending the positions step by step as they retire. Before Brest-Litovsk the situation is unchanged.

East of the Bug and south of Brest-Litovsk the enemy continue to attack in force near Piszcza and the Germans report that the Russians were compelled to retire north-east. No change in Galicia.

FORAS ROAD ASSAULT CASE.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

REMARKABLE ALLEGATIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, with Mr. C. N. Kanuga, appeared and presented an application on behalf of their client Allarakhia Abba for a transfer, to the Esplanade Police Court, of the case in which he is charged before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate with voluntarily causing hurt to one Bachu Gowa.

Allarakhia Abba, in his application, alleged: "On the 28th July last I was charged before the learned Fourth Presidency Magistrate with voluntarily causing hurt to one Bachu Gowa, under section 324 I.P.C. On the application of Mr. Smith, the prosecuting officer, the case was postponed to 3rd August, on the ground that the complainant was in hospital. The case was begun and part-heard on the 3rd instant, on which date one Mahmadkhan Jaffarkhan respondent No. 2, was joined with me as an accused person on the same charge. After some evidence for the prosecution was led, the case was postponed to the 9th instant on which date it was postponed by consent to the 18th instant, on the ground of my illness. On the 18th instant the case for the prosecution was closed subject to medical evidence regarding the alleged injuries. Myself and respondent No. 2 put in written statements after which charges were framed against us, to which we pleaded not guilty. After the framing of the charge, two formal prosecution witnesses of arrest were cross-examined, and the case was postponed to the 20th instant, when a third witness for the prosecution was under cross-examination. Certain definite and reliable information having come to my knowledge, an application was made by Mr. Blunt, solicitor, on my behalf, to the learned Magistrate for a postponement of the case to enable me to apply to your Worship for a transfer of the same. I beg to apply to your Worship for a transfer of the case to the Esplanade Police Court on the following among other grounds:

GROUNDS OF APPLICATION.

(a) That one Suleman Cassum Mitha is to my knowledge, and I have so alleged in my defence, the principal instigator of this case against me, which is an absolutely false case;

(b) That in my written statement to which I crave leave to refer I have made specific allegations of hostility against me on the part of the said Sulleman Cassum Mitha, and in deciding my case the Magistrate will have to consider the said allegations;

(c) That it is well-known in Bombay that the learned Magistrate is on particularly friendly terms with the said Sulleman Cassum Mitha and a frequent visitor at his house;

(d) That the said Sulleman Cassum Mitha is an influential member of the Mahomedan community and I am informed that the learned Magistrate has, on several occasions, out of regard for the said Sulleman Cassum Mitha, referred cases in his Court, to the arbitration of the said Sulleman Cassum Mitha;

(3) That I am informed that after the application referred to in para 4 and after my solicitor and I and the pleader for accused No. 2 had left the Court, the Magistrate had a private conversation with Police Superintendent Meyers, who is concerned for the prosecution and has been attending at every hearing, and who stood behind the Judicial Clerk's seat for the purpose;

(f) That I apprehend that under the above circumstances I am not likely to obtain a fair and unbiassed trial at the hands of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate."

The Magistrate ordered a notice to issue against Inspector Smith and Mahomedkhan Jafferkhan to show cause why the case should not be transferred as applied for.

CANADIAN MINISTER OF MILITIA KNIGHTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Mr. Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Militia, has been knighted.

CHOLERA IN GERMAN DISTRICTS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Foreign Office has notified Lloyds that cholera is prevalent in numerous districts in Germany.

The Sessions Judge, Multan, has recorded the statement of the forest guard now being tried for the murder of his rival. He visited the scene of occurrence where the prosecution allege the accused shot the deceased. Judgment will be pronounced next week.

COMPULSORY RETURN TICKETS FOR PILGRIMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While we thank you for your courtesy in extending to us the use of your columns in connection with the question of return tickets to Jeddah for pilgrims, may we ask you to favour us by being so good as to insert this further letter upon the subject, which we put forward in view of the meetings which have been held and the interest evinced by the public in the question.

In a recent issue, there appears a report of a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay, at which a resolution was passed protesting against the issue of return tickets to Mecca and asking the Government of India in the interests of pilgrims to kindly intervene and afford relief. We have perused this report with considerable interest and we hoped that, if any grievance existed on the part of pilgrims, the account of the meeting would have shown us what that grievance was and enabled us if possible to remedy the same. As a fact, however, we find that no explanation of any grievance whatever is given, no hardships are suggested and no new reasons whatever are put forward for the objections raised to the issue of return tickets.

Apparently, the question of rate was not touched upon, presumably because the meeting was of opinion that the rate quoted was a very reasonable one at any time, and, particularly in present circumstances, a fact which we think is generally admitted.

The Chairman's speech, it is reported, states that the compulsory return ticket is not going to be beneficial, but he goes on to say that the Company have given various assurances in connection with the issue of these tickets and he puts forward no reason to show that the return ticket will not be beneficial. The next speaker states that a Committee which at one time sat upon the subject was of opinion that a large number of pilgrims did not return to India and that statistics proved that the number was fully one-fourth of the total number sailing from Bombay. This statement is entirely inaccurate and the figures which are in the possession of the Government of Bombay, we believe, show that very few pilgrims do not return, apart from those who die on their journey. A certain number start out with the idea of settling down in Mecca but generally change their views after experiencing the climate there. It is the fact, we believe, that not five pilgrims in every thousand decide not to return at all, but a few do return by other routes than by sea. As already pointed out in our previous letter, those who do make either of these decisions can obtain a refund of the return passage money either at Jeddah or Bombay.

It is also stated that indigent and ignorant pilgrims will be unable to preserve the return halves of their tickets. This is a statement which is not borne out by the facts given by those in charge of the pilgrims of all nationalities at Jeddah. Statistics show that of the Javanese pilgrims and Bokhari pilgrims (via Batoum,) who all hold return tickets, only 3 per 1,000 of the return tickets are annually lost; of the Egyptian pilgrims, who also hold return tickets, only 5 per 10,000 tickets are annually lost. These figures may be verified by the reports made by the Jeddah Consulates and they go to show that the statements made at the meeting are totally inaccurate.

The third speaker put forward also three reasons, of which the second and third are those already mentioned above. His first reason, however, was, "There are some pilgrims who are residents of Mecca and Medina." The number of pilgrims who leave Bombay and are residents of Mecca and Medina is infinitesimal. The only people, practically speaking, who come to India from Mecca and Medina are pilgrim brokers who come here to induce pilgrims to proceed to the Haj. Their presence, to begin with, is not very desirable, but, in any case, they have no grievance as they can also enjoy the benefit of the return ticket system in the same way as others as they travel every year both ways. Their whole number is probably not one hundred persons.

The meeting then turned to the real question, namely, the employment of pilgrim brokers. For years past, the whole Mahomedan community of India has been pressing for the abolition of the brokerage system in Bombay and the consequent expense and loss to the pilgrims. It is well known that these brokers are not people of standing, that they have exacted a very high brokerage from the Steamship Companies and that they have oppressed the the pilgrims in many ways. Mr. Shaukat Ali, who attacked our Companies so freely during the last pilgrim season, was one of the strongest advocates of the abolition of the brokerage system, but he was only one of many. Many Haj Committees have written over and over again on the same question. Now, although the brokers were greatly overpaid and had far too much power in their hands, they were undoubtedly of assistance to the authorities, inasmuch as they did a certain amount of useful work in arranging for vaccination and meeting the pilgrims at the Railway Stations, etc. Apart from anything else however, any good work which they did was more than counterbalanced by the dangerous practice by which these brokers obtained money from the pilgrims for the purpose of purchasing their tickets. This year, the Companies we represent have abolished the pilgrim brokers, so far as their service is concerned as a broker; they have engaged a number of those hitherto employed as brokers as pilgrim agents in the permanent pay of the Companies and under their control. The business of these agents is to do the legitimate work hitherto carried out by brokers. They meet pilgrims at the station, assist them in every possible way, arrange to have them vaccinated and endeavour to induce them to go to the Booking Office of the Companies in the bazaar near the Muzafferkhanas for the purpose of purchasing their tickets. The person, however, who purchases this ticket is the pilgrim himself; he buys over the counter and pays over it to the cashiers of the Companies. When he receives his ticket, he also receives a hand-bill stating in the vernacular what he has to do and the conditions set out in the ticket. It has been our object in this manner to do away with all the objectionable features of the brokerage system while maintaining, as far as possible, the usefulness of the people who acted in the past. Application has been made to the Municipality to endeavour to arrange for the vaccination of the pilgrims at or near the Booking Office so that all Government requirements may be carried out without delay and with as little inconvenience as possible to the pilgrim himself.

It is stated in the report of the meeting that we have agreed to issue single tickets to Bokhari pilgrims. This is not quite correct as what we have offered to do is to issue special tickets only to those Bokharis whom the Commissioner of Police certifies as being permanent residents of Mecca.

There are, however, further advantages of this return ticket system, which are either unknown to, or ignored by, the gentlemen who took part in the meeting above referred to. They appear to have ignored the constant objections which have been raised by the British Representatives at Jeddah in the past to the issue of single tickets and the consequent terrible distress which has been caused to Indian pilgrims, distress which is unknown, comparatively speaking, to the pilgrims of any other nationality. They either do not knew or they ignore:—

Firstly, that all other pilgrims proceeding to Jeddah, except from India, have return tickets;

Secondly, that, as we have shown above, there are no hardships whatever connected with this system and no loss;

Thirdly, that the system insures a fixity in passage rates and prevents the raising and lowering of rates for return passage, a matter which the Mahomedan community have long fought for;

Fourthly, that practically all return halves of tickets are deposited with guides at Jeddah and that the chance of loss of these tickets is very small; and

Fifthly, that throughout India there has been no serious Mahomedan objection ever raised to the issue of return tickets although there has been objection raised to a contract being made with any one firm.

To those who know it, the present agitation is neither genuine nor deep-seated. It is an organised opposition got up for the benefit of the displaced pilgrim brokers, who have for the last fortnight placed every possible obstacle in the way of these Companies approaching the pilgrim himself and not content with misrepresenting facts have endeavoured to prevent the unfortunate pilgrims now in Bombay getting to the Haj. It is well-known that there are seven or eight hundred pilgrims already in Bombay, all vaccinated and ready, and it is unfortunate that these people are so ignorant as to be unable to move for themselves. For our part, we can only repeat that while we are more than willing to meet any reasonable complaint or redress any real grievance, we have so far seen no sign of any definite statement being made except those which are quite at variance with the facts as expressed in previous reports of the Pilgrim Traffic and as known to those who have a real experience of the conditions at Jeddah. The disgraceful sights which have been witnessed in the past of Indian pilgrims lying about the streets of Jeddah without money to return and already robbed of everything available should make every thinking Mahomedan a strong supporter of a system which, while manifestly to the advantage of the Companies we represent, is also still more for the benefit of the health and happiness of the Indian pilgrims to Mecca.

It is not, and never has been the object of the Companies we manage to oppress the pilgrim in any way and it is not to our advantage to do so. What we desire is to have a satisfactory service on such reasonable terms as will be of advantage to ourselves and to the pilgrims whom we carry.

—Yours, etc.,

TURNER MORRISON & CO. LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

There has been an extensive theft of Government medicines at Madras city and the police have been successful in tracing some of the receivers.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KAMAGAR HITAVARDAKA SABHA

Photo by R. B. Dhairyawan.

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AN ARTS COLLEGE FOR AMRAOTI.

(News Bureau.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 25.

At the Central Provinces Legislative Council meeting to-day after questions had been answered the Hon. Mr. Martin introduced the Budget for 1915-16.

The total revenue for the current year was taken at Rs. 2,92,87,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 2,98,50,000. The expenditure in the preceeding four years was: Rs. 258 lakhs in 1911-12, Rs. 274 lakhs in 1912-13, Rs. 288 lakhs in 1913-14, Rs. 3,05,13,000 last year.

The opening balance in April last was two and a half lakhs better than the revised estimate and the figures for the first four months ending July 31st supplied by the heads of departments though rough were satisfactory. Mr. Martin explained with some detail the variations in income and expenditure under different headings.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Joshi, of Amraoti, who in his speech suggested the appointment of a Standing Vigilence Committee to scrutinise every demand for new expenditure which various departments of administration were making. He also suggested the formation of a Mixed Committee of two officials and at least one non-official member of the Council who would examine every new scheme before it was sent up to the Government of India. This he thought was necessary if non-official criticism was to be effective.

Rao Bahadur Kelkar next spoke and made several suggestions including the opening of a tannery. He also asked for greater contributions to local bodies and their being invested with more effective powers of administration and control.

Mr. Bishundutt Shukul suggested that in future the Government should consider and follow the policy of total remission of assessments in bad years as against suspensions and opening of demonstration farms on a larger scale instead of opening few big experimental farms.

Nawab Salimullah Khan urged for better facilities for female medical education.

PLEA FOR ECONOMY.

Rao Bahadur Mudholkar, after expressing a desire which prevailed among the members, not to press for the much needed reforms during the continuanec of the war, urged for the most rigid economy in expenditure.

Raisahib Mathura Prasad urged for improvement in the pay and prospects of school-masters and of police constables.

The official members then replied briefly to the criticisms.

Mr. Hullah observed that in the collection of suspended revenues great deliberation was shown and in those districts where suspended revenues were collected the proportion of collection was small. In Hoshangabad, Narsingpur and Damoh no collections were made. In some cases even taccavi advances had not been collected.

Mr. Mayhew explained the various directions in which progress was being made both as regards collegiate and primary and secondary education. He announced that the plans and estimates of a college for Amraoti were under consideration. Referring to Mr. Joshi's proposal for appointing a Standing Vigilance Committee he said that the present finance committee performed the functions of such a committee.

In winding up the debate the President acknowledged the spontaneous determination of the people of the Central Provinces and Berar expressed at a public meeting, to continue to a successful conclusion the present war and said that though the war was bound to be long and bitter, the ultimate victory of the Allies was assured.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

RANGOON PORTTRUST LOAN.

GOVERNMENT SANCTION.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The Government of India have given their approval to the raising of a loan of seven lakhs on the usual terms by the Rangoon Port Trust.

MURDERS FOR CHILDREN'S ORNAMENTS

MR. JAMES MESTON'S APPEAL TO PUBLIC.

(News Bureau.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 25.

Sir James Meston, the Lieutenant-Governor, has addressed an appeal to influential gentlemen of the United Provinces urging them to start a movement to discontinue the habit of allowing children to wear ornaments outside their own houses. His Honour says that if the upper classes would set an example the poorer who are the worst sufferers, would fellow. If gentlemen who sympathise with all reasonable social reforms, would use their influence to discourage the habit parents would gradually be persuaded.

Sir James Meston says that no type of human crime which prevailed in that province was more deplorable than murder of children for the sake of their ornaments. Unhappily it was the commonest form of violent crime and it almost seemed to be on the increase. Cases in which culprits were condemned to death, generally go before him for clemency.

Sir James further points out that so far as he could learn there was not any religious or ethical reason for loading small children with ornaments. The habit sprang from the natural desire of parents to see their child pretty and happy but little thought was given to the danger it involved. Among the rich in towns children could be more easily watched but among the poor in villages the risk was great and it was pitiful to think of the poor little helpless children losing their lives for the sake of a few rupees.

A Jat boy, six years old, in Meerut district was killed and ornaments valued at Rs. 15 were removed from his body. The murderer knelt on the child's chest and throttled him afterwards driving a knife into his neck to ensue death. Sir James gives many other instances and concludes with an earnest appeal to the public.

ALLEGED FORGERY TO PROCURE ARMS

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

At the Kyd Street Police Court to-day the hearing was resumed of the case in which P. L. Causely, a young Anglo-Indian, is charged with forgery for the purpose of cheating in respect of the purchase of some revolvers and catridges from several dealers of the city.

Inspector Jennings, of the Arms Act Department, deposed as to the circumstances under which the accused was arrested and the several aliases under which the accused was living at different places.

The case for the prosecution being closed, charges were framed against the accused under sections 417, 465 and 471, I.P.C. The accused replied by saying his pleader would say what he had to say. The further hearing was adjourned to the 27th instant and the accused was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 6,000 with two sureties of Rs. 3,000 each.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

His Excellency the Viceroy in closing the Budget debate at Delhi on the 25th March last foreshadowed that the whole question of promotion of industrial development, had been receiving his careful consideration as well as that of the Government of India.

It may now be stated that since the reassemblnig of the Government of India at Simla this question has been prominently before the Commerce and Industry Department.

No official statement of any kind is yet available.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS GAMBLER

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 25.

On the night of the 23rd inst., there was a smart capture by Mr. Malcam Kothawala, Deputy Superintendent of Police of a notorious gambler, Kikabhai Tyabali, Alias Kika Chhakat with his gang of 14 gamblers.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The 193rd list of casualties from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

Jemadar (previously 2334 Havildar) Bhagwan Singh, 57 Wilde's Rifles.

Subadar Raj Talab, 58th Vaughan's Rifles.

Besides these two names the report gives killed 3, died of wounds 3, died of disease 5, and wounded 37.

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

Major C. J. I. Allanson who is reported wounded in fighting in the Dardanelles, was till recently Military Secretary to H. E. Lord Pentland. He has many friends in India, who will be sorry to hear of his ill-luck, but will wish him speedy recovery.

RUNNING TRAIN ROBBERY.

A PLEADER MURDERED.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The Bengal Railway Police is engaged in enquiring into a sensational case of train robbery attended with murder, the victim of the outrage being Rakhal Das Chowdhuri, a pleader. The deceased was travelling in the Inter class alone from Burdwan to Suri. A Bengalee stranger, aged about thirty, entered the compartment and asked the deceased to make over his purse containing Rs. 230. The latter refused when the stranger inflicted serious injuries on the deceased, snatched away a purse and got out of the train while in motion between Chinpai and Suri stations. At Suri the deceased was found in a precarious condition. He was removed to his house and died four days later.

THE LATE MR. A. M. BOSE.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The death anniversary of the late Mr. A. M. Bose was celebrated in Calcutta this evening under the Presidency of Sir Rabindranath Tagore.

Among those who took part in the proceedings were Mr. Bupendranath Basu and Dr. Devaprasad Sarbhadhikari.

The President in the course of his speech referred to Mr. Bose's love for his country and countrymen. Even on his death-bed the deceased could not forget his country. Although imbued with Western ideas the deceased could not forget the ideals of the East. He blended those two ideals together in his life and set an admirable example which should be followed by every one.

WAR EXPENSES.

INDIAN CHIEFS' CONTRIBUTIONS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

His Highness the Raja of Dewas has generously offered a further contribution of Rs. 15,000 towards the expenses of the war. The offer has been gratefully accepted by his Excellency the Viceroy.

In addition to his previous donations to war funds his Highness the Maharaja of Kotah has very generously offered to contribute Rs. 1,00,000 towards the general expenses of the war and Rs. 25,000 from his private purse for the benefit and comfort of the men of the 42nd Dioli Regiment of which he is an honorary officer. The offers have been gratefully accepted by his Excellency the Viceroy.

BATHING FATALITY.

TWO BROTHERS DROWNED IN SACRED TANK.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 25.

At the Golden Temple at Amritsar yesterday two young brothers who had gone with a marriage party, went to bathe in the sacred tank.

The younger boy slipped on the steps and fell into the water; the other seeing him in distress plunged into the water. The younger boy clung to the elder and both were drowned. A few minutes later the dead bodies were recovered from the bottom of the tank, when the younger was found clasped in his brother's arms.

"ORGANIZATION IN PUBLIC LIFE."

LECTURE BY HON. MR. SASTRI.

(News Bureau.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 25.

The Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastri, Member, Madras Lesgislative Council and President Servants of India Society addressed a crowded meeting to-day in the Macdonnel Town Hall with the Hon. Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis in the chair the subject being "Organization in Public Life."

Referring to the ways in which public work was organized in the West such as the formation of leagues, establishment of propagandist journals and so forth, Mr. Sastri observed that, while such high organizations might not be possible, one defect very commonly noticed might easily be rectified That was the want of leaders chosen by definite and coherent parties. European critics often dwelt on this defect, and its evil effects had become vividly perceptible after the reformed Legislative Councils came into existence. Whilst most elected men were able and patriotic, the full benefit of their work was not available to the country because it had not been planned and executed in combination. Someone in authority must decide what questions should be brought up for discussion and, when and by whom.

JUNIOR MEMBERS.

It often happened that resolutions requiring great experience, delicacy of treatment, and personal weight on the part of the mover, were sometimes handled by juniors and then the maximum good could not result. At present few important men were willing to give guidance when capital questions were agitating the public mind. Everyone, even the tallest, hung back from assuming responsibility on critical occasions. Parties too were not crystalized and definite. Men flitted here and there amidst varying schools of opinion. Vigorous public life necessarily implied great varieties of opinion and schools of thought. As soon as any school took definite shape it should organize itself and appoint a leader who must speak for it. He then referred to the late Mr. Krishnasamy Iyer of Madras, Member of the Executive Council who had ventured in 1904 at a meeting of the Congress Subjects Committee to speak on behalf of Madras and if necessary to bear the expenses of a delegate to England from his province.

RESPONSIBILITY OF LEADERSHIP.

He did not do this without having waited for a sufficient time for seniors to give the promise on behalf of Madras, but he was subjected to severe criticism for this action when he subsequently accepted office as High Court Judge. Mr. Sastri disapproved of that step on the part of a non-official leader. Mr. Krishnamsamy Iyer turned upon him and asked when and by whom he had been elected leader and added that if hhe were sur that he was leader with a definite and trustworthy following he might not have taken that step. Even the most towering persons in Bombay and Bengal acknowledged for all practical purposes as such never took official responsibility of leadership. More and more with the advance of political institutions in India, power to initiate policies and control of administrations would shift from official to non-official hands and in the continual readjustments, it would be necessary for officials and non-officials to come to mutual understanding and compromises. On such occasions prominent non-officials must be in a position to speak with authority for their school of thought and both their tone and general behaviour would very much depend on the confidence which existed between them and their followers.

ELECTION OF LEADER.

Formal election to leadership then, was a step that our political bodies must now take. Not that such elections would be binding always, or for long periods. When a leader was not in touch with his followers or failed to give proper lead, he would be replaced. It was not right to expect of leaders superhuman virtues or impossible combination of qualities. The qualities of leaders were after all in proportion to the qualities of their followers. The disposition to acknowledge no leader till the ideal leader came was most damaging to public life, and would never create the ideal leader. In England in political parties, highly organised as they were the ideal leader was not always to be had. The man who seemed most wothy was chosen to the office and often he proved worthy. The virtues and qualities necessary for leaders and followers for highly developed political organizations were slow in their growth. Even in self-governing colonies they were far from perfect. The reproach, that no Indian was competent to be a strong wise leader, and no political workers would ever loyally follow a man definitely elected to leadership the speaker concluded, must be wiped off. With a vote of thanks to the learned lecturer the meeting came to a close.

DINNER PARTY AT VICEREGAL LODGE

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

There was another dinner party at the Viceregal Lodge this evening. Amongst those present were H. H. the Nizam, the Maharaja of Kishengurh, Viscountess Errington, Col. Sir Alexander Pinhey, Nawab Sir Faridoon Jung, Sir Brian Egerton, Major Nawab Osman Yaruddowla Bahadur, Miss Ostell, Mr. D. S. Fraser, Sir Ali Imam, Mr. B. C. Lyon, Lord Chelmsford, Mrs. Rose, Major-General Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. Gillan, Mr. Shafi, Mr. Grani, Khan Bahadur Zulfikir Ali Khan, Brigadier-General Walter, Mr. Hart, Mr. Holland, the Thakur Saheb of Limdi, Lt.-Col. Gould, Lt.-Col. Rose, Captain Biscoe, Mr. Michael Harrison, Nawab Tehargly Jung Bahadur and Nawab Khuera Jung Bahadur.

The statue of Lord Hardinge which was to have been unveiled at Bankipore in November next will, it appears, not be completed in time.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

TATUS OF A PLEADER.

RIGHT TO APPEAR AT THE TIME OF LODGING A COMPLAINT.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

HIRALAL GOKULDAS SHAH v. DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF KAIRA.

This was a criminal application for Revision against the ruling of the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad Mr. B. C. Kennedy, who held that this matter could not be dealt with by him in revision.

The applicant Hiralal Gokuldas Shah is a pleader practising in the courts of the Judicial District of Ahmedabad including Kaira under a Sanad issued to him by the High Court. On the 27th May last the applicant was instructed by his clients to appear for them in the matter of a complaint to be presented in the Court of Mr. Gibson, I.C.S., Divisional First Class Magistrate, Kaira for offences of criminal breach of trust and cheating. The applicant accompanied by his clients went to the Court of the Magistrate, and according to the practice he sent in his card. He was called in by the Magistrate but was asked to come in alone, which the applicant did. The applicant then requested the Court to accept the complaint and call in the complainant who were then waiting outside the room. The Magistrate ruled that the applicant had no right to put in appearance at that stage and asked him to leave the office. The applicant submitted to the Court that he had a right as a pleader in the case to appear with the complaint and pressed his right to be there and heard, but the request was not acceeded to and he was directed to quit the office. Thereupon the applicant in compliance with the order, withdrew from the Court and handed over the complaint to to his clients (who are widows) with instructions to hand over the same when called.

Since this involved a question of principle and right of pleaders under the Criminal Procedure Code to appear in criminal cases at the time of presentation of the complaint, the applicant moved the District Magistrate for a ruling on the point—"whether a pleader is entitled to put in appearance at the time of lodging a complaint on behalf of a client who is present; and whether a Criminal Court is justified in ordering the pleader so appearing to leave the room without being heard."

The District Magistrate replied observing that it was not one of his duties as a District Magistrate to give ruling as requested by the pleader but that he did it as a matter of courtesy only that "it appears to the District Magistrate that a pleader has no right to appear at the stage in question and that the District Magistrate cannot find any section of the Criminal Procedure Code authorising this. As a matter of fact ordinarily a pleader is permitted by the leniency of the Court to come with the complainant and watch the proceedings, but this is a favour conferred, not a legal right."

Then the applicant moved the Court of the Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad as the presiding Criminal Court in the District in revision for a ruling or to make a reference to the High Court and get their Lordships' decision.

The Sessions Judge ruled that the matter could not be dealt with by him in revision but he expressed an opinion "that the complainant must present his complaint in person but has a right to be accompanied by a pleader if he wishes. The pleader, however, has no right to address the Magistrate unless invited or interfere with the verification."

As this order left the question of practice or principle undecided the applicant moved the High Court to hear him and the Government Pleader as representing the view of the District Magistrate and to give a ruling so as to govern the practice in all courts in the Presidency under the control of the High Court as to the right of pleaders holding sanad to appear under section 4(E) of the Criminal Proceedure Code at any stage of a criminal case beginning with the presentation of the complaint.

In support of this right of a pleader it was urged by the applicant that a pleader was a person authorised to practice in Court in a judicial proceeding (section 4 (E) Cri-Pro. Code); that a Magstrate receiving a complaint was a Court and the judicial proceeding commenced with the presentation of a complaint. That the presence of the pleader was expedient and necessary at that stage in order that he might explain to the Court what the complaint was, that it was not of a civil nature and that there might not be any difficulty or misunderstanding as to the nature or properiety of or the allegations in the complaint. That after examining the complainant and before the issue of process, the Court had to decide whether it should be proceeded with or dealt with under section 203 Cri. Pro. Code and in such a case the interests of justice required that the complainant, and particularly illiterate women as in this case, should be allowed to explain their case by a pleader. That there was nothing in the Criminal Pro. Code barring the right of a pleader to appear at that stage in a Criminal Court nor was there any indication therein that his right to appear was deferred till the proceedings reach a certain stage. That the view taken by the Magistrate was opposed to that expressed in B. W. R. p. 23 and 10 C. F. N. 1086.

In rejecting the application his Lordship Mr. Justice Batchelor observed that the applicant asked the Court to record a definite finding as to the status of a pleader when in a criminal proceeding he represented the private prosecutor, viz.—Was he or was he not entitled to be heard by the Magistrate when the private prosecutor's complaint was being recorded by him. It appeared to his Lordship that no occasion arose for pronouncing any such rule as was suggested by the applicant. There was no room for any allegation that either the prosecutor or the Crown or the accused had suffered any prejudice by the order made. Thus there was no order forming the basis of a criminal revision application and his Lordship was unable to see how the present application could be "justified" as an application within the High Court's criminal revision powers. If Mr. Shah or the pleaders of Kaira apprehend that they were entitled to the priveleges denied to them by the local Magistracy they should take proper course for getting their grievances determined. The present application in the Court's criminal revisional jurisdiction was misconceived and ought therefore to be rejected.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the applicant.

RESTORATION OF SANAD TO A PLEADER.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah.)

WAMAN SAKHARAM KHARE v. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL AND THE GOVERNMENT PLEADER.

This was an application by Mr. Waman Sakharam Khare, a pleader formerly practising in the District Court at Nasik for the restoration of his Sanad which was taken away in July 1909 by the High Court under its Disciplinary Jurisdiction for disseminating seditious matters by means of speeches.

This case was fully reported in the issue of the 24 the August last when it came on for hearing before their Lordships. As the petitioner was not present in the Court when the matter was called on, the case was adjourned for this week. The matter cam on for hearing yesterday before the Lordships.

Mr. Khare then read his affidavit.

The Chief Justice: What is your age?

Mr. Khare:—51 years, it is 50 complete.

The Advocate-General:—Your Lordships must have read the affidavit of Mr. Guider, on behalf of the Government. The Government does not press more than what is stated in the affidavit. I do not want to add anything more.

The Chief Justice:—Theere is no doubt on the affidavits o the Inspector-General of Police and the petitioner that his conduct was seditious or reprehensible. He says about his lunacy and there is something in that.

The Advocate-General:—It appears to be so. His conduct in May 1910 was such as could not be approved by this court. In July 1910 he was sent to a Lunatic Asylum but there are other antecedents starting from 1905.

The Chief Justice:—How long ago were the speeches delivered and oaths given?

The Advocate-General:—About eight or nine years ago.

The Chief Justice:—When was the Nasik conspiracy case?

The Advocate-General:—It ended in 1910.

The Chief Justice:—Supposing his position to be worse; supposing he was of the conspirators and sentenced to five years and let off, is he not entitled to his Sanad? That is a higher case than the petitioner's:

The Advocate-General:—Your Lordships have power to suspend or dispense with his Sanad altogether. On the statements in the affidavit, your Lordships will have to see whether such a person should be entitled to apply for the restoration of his Sanad as a right.

The Advocate-General referred to sec. 56 of the Regulations.

The Chief Justice then referred to the Regulation II of 1857.

Mr. Justice Shah:—What is said in affidavit is prior to the order of this Court.

The Advocate-General:—Yes, Lord, except the facts in 1909.

The Chief Justice:—The petitioner lives at Nasik. He is a well-known man and his conduct would be reported at once.

The Advocate-General:—If Your Lordships are so inclined, the Sanad may be granted for a period renewable at the end and an opportunity given us to lay the facts before the Court

The Chief Justice:—If the Sanad is issued it would be in the present form and an application could be made against him if there was anything against him.

The Advocate-General then left the matter to their Lordships.

In delivering judgment the Chief Justice observed that the petitioner whose Sanad was suspended by the High Court during the currency of an order against him under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Pro. Code now applied more than five years after the order under the crim. Pro. code had expired, for the restoration of his Sanad. He was entitled under that order of suspension to make such an application at any time after one year of suspension. The matters which were alleged against him were largely based upon the same conduct as led to the order against him under the crim. Pro. Code some years ago. Since that time, it was evident from the affidavits of the Assistant Inspector-General of Police and of the petitioner, that the petitioner was not responsible for his action and was confined in a Lunatic Asylum. He had now been released as sane. There was nothing in his conduct before the Court which should induce their Lordships to withold the Sanad. The petitioner according to the affidavit was a man of influence and notoriety in his community and lived at Nasik. He sought the restoration of his Sanad to allow him to practice his profession. Obviously the restoration of the Sanad could not have any effect on his political activities if he was disposed to follow the course which he followed some years ago and which brought him into this trouble. If the Sanad was restored it would be restored in the form in which the Sanad was now issued which clearly indicates on the face of it that participation in any disloyal movement would be considered as misbehaviour and suspension of the Sanad. The petitioner was evidently a marked man and would be under the supervision of the Police and their Lordships had no doubt that if he indicated any tendency towards disloyal conduct an application might be made to their Lordships that his Sanad might be dealt with Under these circumstances it did not seem to their Lordships that the present petition should be rejected and therefore their Lordships directed that the Sanad be reissued to the petitioner in the form in which Sanads were at present issued.

The Chief Justice:—Mr. Advocate-General, with regard to the order of costs there was some mistake and an application was made to us on that day. We think the order must be rescinded.

The Advocate-General:—"As your Lordships please.

Mr. Khare, petitioner, appeared in person.

The Hon. the Advocate-General and the Government Pleader appeared to oppose.

THE TORPEDO SHELL.

Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."

A winged projectile and the gun from which it is fired by the French into the enemy trenches.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 26TH OF AUGUST, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Decree Absolute.

843-14.—Matu J & M. Ramnorayen Harbandrai v. Abdulally Abdul Kadar and ors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

130-13—Captain and V, Virbai widow v Kanji Jadhowji, Manchershaw and N, Part heard.

368-14.—Crawford B & Co, Khatizabai v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham, & ors, Capt & V, Dhunjisha & B, Part Heard, 12-8-15.

For Trial of remaining issues.

382-07.—M Blliothea, Aboo Mahomed Poonjani v. Haji Moosa Aba, & ors. Khund L & M.

Long Causes.

998-14.—Crawford B & Co, The Bombay Co, Ld, v. Dada Miya Kandwani, Sabnis & G.

1311-14—Payne and Co, Sir Jugmohandas Varjiwandas and Co v Brijlal Bhugwandin Trivedi, Edgelow G W and Co.

357-92—Matubhai J and M, Sale Mahomed Noor Mahomed and ors v Cassbhai Gulamhusein, Hiralal and Co. Matubhai J and M (for a pauper).

1002-11—Hiralal and Co (for a pauper), Cassum Gulamhussein v Fazul Jaffer and ors.

302-14.—Jehangir S M and H, Fulbai, widow, v. Salley Mahomed Dharamsey, & ors, Matubhai J & M, Little & Co.

27-15.—Kanga & S for a pauper, Bai Maneckbai, widow, v. Soodamal Nandlal, Manch & N, for a pauper.

79-15.—Payne & Co, H. E. Bode & Sons, a firm, v. Lalji Doongersey & Co, a firm, Sh D & D.

76-15.—Payne & Co, Shaik Jassim bin Mahomed Ebrahim v. Motichand Reipchand, Edg G W & Co.

18-15.—Malvi H M & R, Bai Kapilagavri, widow, v. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi & ors, Man & H M & Co, Matu J & M.

28-15.—In Person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors, Madh K & C.

124-15.—D J Mantri Arjun Jairane v. Shivi, wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purmanand & Co.

901-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamse Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Herji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

894-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamse Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Herji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

296-15.—Mulla & M, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Tricumdas Lalji, a firm, Sabnis & G.

831-15.—Payne & Co, Sonbai, widow, v. Jafferbhoy Fazalbhoy Goolam Hoosein, Patell & Ez.

633-14—Rustomji and G. Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and V.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

587-15—Rustomji and G. Nandlal Chunilal Desai v Amulak Khoobchand and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Personal Decree.

1017-13.—Jehangir G & B, Hamjabhoy Esufally Pitamberdas Mohanlal and ors, Hiralal & Co, Against 1st and 2nd Defts only.

To Speak o the Minutes of Decree.

209-14.—Jeh G & B, Ladkabai, widow, v. Navivahu, widow & anr, Madh K & C.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

958-14—Merwanji K and Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v Edulji Maneckji Mody, Mulla and M, Part heard.

S C 818-15.—Little & Co, Krishna Kenning & Co, a firm, v. J R Miller, M B Chotha.

1000-14—Merwanji K and Co, Allimahomed Camrudin and anr v T M Pardhy & ors, Captain and V.

274-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Mehta D & L.

275-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Mehta D & L.

370-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Payne & Co, Mehta D & L.

273-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Mehta D & L.

570-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Poonamchand Tulsiram v. Nemchand Dayabhai, Jamsetji R & D.

1395-14.—Ard H D & Co, Jagmohandas Dewji v. Dewji Lowji & ors, Bh K & G, Jeh M & S, C P D'Cunha.

1227-14.—Mehta D & L, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Narandas Primji, Jehangir S M & H.

209-13.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Gambhirchand Kedarnath, a firm, v. Kedarnath Tejmal and anr, Ard H D & Co.

1489.14.—Little & Co, Dwarkanath Goverdhandas v. Lal Mahomed Khodabux Patel & anr, Captain & V.

8-15.—Payne & Co, Walji Ebji, a firm, v. Kilachand Devchand & Co, a firm, Bhai K & G.

950.13.—Unwalla P & P, Kanji Jethse & anr, v. The Advocate-General of Bombay & ors, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Wadia G & Co, Sab & G.

813-13.—Merwanji K & Co, Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy & ors, v. Dewjibhoy Karrimbhoy & ors, Jehangir S M & H.

1119.14.—Khund L & M, Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm, v. Bai Mariambai widow & ors, Mehta D & L.

22-15.—Ard H D & Co, Tha Kordas Atmaram v. Moghibai, Captain & V.

700-14.—Captain & V, Jethabhai Hirji v. Neubai, widow, Maneckbai & Co.

70-15.—Matu J & M, The Pioneer Bank Ld v. Rai Sahib Lala Mazir Singh, Edg G W & Co.

110-15.—In Person, Parbhudas Harakhji v. Vithal Govind Raja, Pandia & Co.

125-15.—Balkrishna & M, Raichand Kessaji & Co, a firm, v. Haji Cassam Haji Sedick Sumar, Captain & V.

184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamsey Assoo & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, Nadirsha & D, Jam R & D.

240-15.—Payne & Co, The Connaught Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

241-15.—Payne & Co, The Empress Spg and Wg Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

242-15.—Payne & Co, The Howard & Bullough Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

206-15.—Pandia & Co, Raghavji Raghunathji v. Bai Kessarbai, widow, Bhimji & Co.

309.15.—Little & Co, Aboobaicker Abdool Rehman & Co, a firm, v. Ramparsad Ramchander, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

272-15.—Mulji & Th, Bhauji Versey & anr, v. Mahomed Khan Valad Dawood Khan, & anr, Captain & V.

726-15.—Madh K & Ch, Basil N. Lang, v. Ruttonsey Pragji, Payne & Co.

768-13.—Daphtary F & D, Rai Saheb Kesharising Chandmal v. Shivnath Shriram Assawa, & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Decree Absolute.

M J 1415-14.—Payne & Co, Mimie Emma Dixon, v. Henry William Dixon, Ard H D & Co.

1082-10.—Wadia G & Co, Harivallabhdas Kasidas v. Kanayel Jeynarayen and ors, Tyabji D & Co.

To speak to the minutes of Decree.

607-15.—Motichand & D, Virchand Dalachha-ram, a firm, v. Messrs Pulee and Co, a firm, Shraff D & D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1406-14—Shroff D and D. Ruttonsi Rawji a firm v The Bombay United Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Payne and Co. Part heard.

Admiralty Suit.

1-15.—Crawford B & Co, Thos Wilson, Sons Co, Ld, v. Dada Miya Khandwani owner of the S. S. "Lawee," Payne and Co.

For Settlement of Issues.

147-15.—Kanga & S. Ganj Latiff, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and & Co, As per J O D 9-8-15.

Long Causes.

1380-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Edalji Cowasji Patel, v. Shavakshaw Jamshedji Dubash & Co.

779-14.—Mehta D & L, Laxmibai, widow, v. Parwatibai, widow and anr, Ragh N & Co, Jeh S M & H.

753-14.—Mulla and M, Tillockchand Mamraja firm, v. Surajmal Leherchand, a firm, Sarajmal & Co.

1293-14.—N C Dalal, Moreshwar Malwankar, v. Soorajbai, widow and anr, Patell & Ez, Edgelow G W & Co.

1369-14.—Mulla & M, Jainambai & anr, v. Maneckbai, widow, and anr.

1222-14.—N C Dalal, Bhimabai Malwankar v. Soorajbai, widow, and anr, Patell and Ez, Edgelow G W & Co.

644-14.—Payne & Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh, v. Sarupchand Hukumchand, a firm, Malvi H M & R.

195-14.—Madh K & C, Keshow Balwant Ragguru & anr, v. Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm and ors, Kh L & M, Sab & G, Edg G W & Co.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulia Kuppa and ors, Daphtary F and D, MatubhaiJ and M.

223-14.—Daph F and D, Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v Thacker Monji Liladhar and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

514-15.—Madh K & Ch, Shiv Narayen Baldeodas, a firm, v. Tillockchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

O S 328-15.—Payne & Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr, v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors. Payne and Co, Edgelow G W & Co.

1217-14.—Little and Co.' The Indian Specie Bank, Ltd, (in Liq), v. Krishna Subramany Aiyar, & anr, Edg G W & Co, In person.

443-14.—Sm B & Co, Kashinath Narayan Kangootkar v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar, & anr, Cap & J, Rustonji & G.

12-15.—Little & Co, John Sanders Slater v. Daphtary Farmera Dewan a firm, Mir K & Co.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE AT BANDRA.

A NEW BORN CHILD FOUND IN A WELL.

Manekbai Parmeswar, a Purdesi milkwoman, of Bandra, was, yesterday, committed to the Thana Criminal Sessions by Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, First Class Magistrate, Bandra, on a charge of infanticide.

On the 4th instant the body of a dead male child, with a cord pulled tightly round its neck, was observed floating in the well outside the St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church compound at Bandra. After the post mortem examination, the Bandra Assistant Surgeon was of opinion that it had been born alive but was subsequently strangled to death and then cast into the well. The police ascertained that on or about the 2nd August the accused was delivered of a male child which they alleged was the very one found in the well.

Mr. Parulekar, prosecuting Inspector, with Sub-Inspector Athavle, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Pandurang V. Patil defended the accused.

CODIFYING CUSTOMARY LAWS OF THE PUNJAB.

CONFERENCE TO MEET AT SIMLA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 24.

The Conference to consider what further steps may be usefully taken in the direction of codifying the customary laws of the Punjab or some portion thereof, will meet at Simla on the 27th September and sittings may be continued for two or three days. It is hoped that Sir D. Johnstone, Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court, will be able to preside and all the Judges of that court are expected to be present. The Civil Officers attending will be Mr. A. H. Diack, Sir M. W. Fenton, Sir Edward Maclagan, Khan Bahadur Khan Abdul Ghafur Khan, Mr. C. M. King, Rai Bahadur Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul, Mr. L. H. Leslie Jones, the Hon. Mr. S. W. Gracey, and Mr. T. P. Ellis

Invitations have also been sent to the Hon. Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin Khan, and Mr. Le, P. T. Clifford of Delhi, while the Bar Association of Lahore has been asked to nominate two representatives and the Principal of the Law College has been invited to attend in person or to depute one of his lecturers to represent the college.

PRIVILEGES FOR GERMAN PRISONERS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If I may be allowed to trespass on a short space of your valuable paper I should like to point out a small matter that to my mind should be remedied as early as possible.

Our friends the enemy at present enjoying the "health-cure" at Ahmednagar are receiving remittances free of all commission through the Post Office, whilst any loyal subject of His Majesty, and I refer more particularly to members of the Territorial Army up-country, are charged a stiff commission (in the case of a remittance of Rs. 300, it amounts to Rs. 3).

Surely Mr. Editor, this state of affairs should not be allowed to continue.

I hope this letter will have some little effect, through the medium of your widely read paper, in assisting to bring about the desired alteration.—Yours, etc.,

VERITAS.

Whoever has tried Zymole Trokeys never goes without them. Every day their popularity increases simply because they do just what is claimed for them. B-10

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SEQUEL TO HIGH COURT SUIT.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Abdul Karim, since dead, Chandbi Haji Fakir Mahomed, Mulla Abdul Rahimkhan and Ebrahim Haji Ali with making false statements on oath, bringing a false suit, using as genuine a forged document and abetment. Mr. T. J. Strangman, and Mr. S. G. Velinker, barristers, appeared for the complainant Mr. F. E. Dinshah, solicitor; while Messrs. B. T. Desai, and C. N. Kanuga defended the accused.

Mr. Strangman opening the case for the prosecution, said the case would have to go to the Sessions but he would mention in short the facts of the case, before his Worship. On the 10th of September 1912 Haji Esmail Hasan died, leaving a widow named Fatmabai, who died some time after. On the 23rd September 1914 a suit was filed without any previous notice by Abdul Karim for the administration of Haji Ismail's estate. Abdul in that application alleged that Chandbi was married to Haji Esmail, that he (Abdul Karim) was born of that marriage and that Esmail divorced Chandbi in 1907. The hearing of the suit came on before Mr. Justice McLeod and Abdul Karim's case as then presented was that Chandbi was the youngest of the five daughters of Sakina, a naikini. The family lived at Bhendy Bazaar and Esmail who visited the place took a fancy to Chandbi and married her, the marriage ceremony being performed by the fourth accused. It was futher stated that Abdul was born two years after the marriage, and Esmail divorced Chandbi in 1907. But, Mr. Strangman said, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw who was solicitor for Mahomed Esuf son of Esmail made enquiries when it was ascertained from the Municipal records that Chandbi had a child by one Mahomed Esmail Mahomed on the 1st September 1886. It was obvious that the record referred to the child Abdul Karim. Chandbi admitted that the birth-day of Abdul Karim was celebrated in the Mahomedan month of Jilhaj, to which the date 1st September 1886 corresponded. The date of birth of Abdul Karim as given by him in the application was wrong and so he could not have been Esmail's son. Mr. Strangman further said that the plot was hatched by the accused to lay claim to the estate of Esmail which was worth about Rs. one crore and their idea probably was that in order to avoid trouble Mahomed Yusuf would settle the case. The accused had made false statements on oath in the suit, and had used as genuine a forged "talanama." The matter was referred to the Police. Enquiries were made by Superintendent Sullivan and Inspector Khan Saheb Mahomed Hussein Taki, and sanction was given to prosecute the accused.

The further hearing was adjourned.

OPERATION OF THE PRESS ACT.

PROPRIETOR ORDERED TO DEPOSIT SECURITY MONEY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the notice matter in which Ganjanan Krishna Desai, proprietor of the Durga Press, situated at Kandewadi, and publisher of a Marathi paper called "Vinoda," was at the instance of Sub-Inspector Patwardhan, called upon to show cause why a former order dispensing with security should not be cancelled and why another order should not be made directing him to deposit a security under the Press Act. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Government.

The prosecution alleged that certain comments of a political and ojectionable nature appeared in the "Vinod" on the 18th May, 17th June and 15th July 1915, and that when making the declaration Mr. Desai had stated that the "Vinod" would contain only comic titbits.

The respondent said he had kept his mind open and he wrote both for and against the Government as well as the people.

The Magistrate ordered the respondent to deposit Rs. 1,000 as publisher of the "Vinod" and Rs. 1,000 as owner of the Durga Press.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Mahomed Hiraja with possessing three grains and a half of cocaine without a license. On Monday night the accused was trying to sell cocaine at the 3rd Kumbharwada Lane, when he was surprised by Mr. McCarthy. He threw the cocaine into the gutter but it was recovered. He was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

PRIZ COURT RIGHT.

Lord Mersey delivered the judgment on July 27, of the Privy Council in the appeal from the decision of the President of the Prize Court, Sir Samuel Evans, in the matter of the condemnation of large cargoes of nitrate on the ships Odessa and Woolston. The judgment upheld that of the Prize Court so far as the Odessa was concerned. On the Woolston judgment was reserved.

Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co., London bankers, appealed against the Prize Court judgment on the ground that they were pledgees for the Odessa's cargo. The Prize Court found that it belonged to alien enemies, to whom Messrs. Schroder must look for their remedy.

Lord Mersey, having heard the Attorney-General on the prerogative of the Crown to extend its bounty to an appellant, said: We see no reason to advise his Majesty to interfere with the President's decision in this case. As to the Woolston, we reserve our decision, on the ground that a point affecting it is being argued in the Roumanian. We will give reasons later. In the meantime we may say we are of opinion that the Crown's prerogative to redress injustice by an exercise of its bounty is not affected by any existing Civil List Act.

The Attorney-General, answering Lord Mersey, said he did not ask for costs. That course had not before been adopted.

Lord Mersey: We say nothing as to costs.

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THE GRAND FLEET.

TEN DAYS' VISIT.

A RETROSPECT AND A TRIBUTE.

The following retrospect of the British Fleet by the Archbishop of York appears in "The Times":—

Sailor, what of the debt we owe you?
Day or night is the peril more?
Who so dull that he fails to know you,
Sleepless guard of our island shore? . . .
Safe the corn to the farmyard taken,
Grain ships safe upon all the seas—
Homes in peace and a faith unshaken,
Sailor, what do we owe for these?

These lines[from a poem in "The Times" of September 16, 1914] came into my mind when from the bridge of a destroyer I saw the Grand Fleet stretched before me, the grey ships silent and ready in the grey light of the northern seas. It may perhaps serve to enforce the debt of gratitude which the nation owes to the officers and men of the Fleet if I give a short account of a memorable fortnight which, at the invitation of the Commander-in-Chief, I was recently allowed to spend among them. My desire was to bring them a message of thanks and of remembrance from the Motherland and of benediction from the Mother Church which has the great majority of them under her care.

It is difficult for them to realize the value of their long-drawn vigil. Their one longing is to meet the German ships and sink them; and yet month after month the German ships decline the challenge. The men have little time or chance or perhaps inclination to read accounts in serious journals of the invaluable service which the Navy is fulfilling by simply keeping its watch; and naval officers do not make speeches to their men. I think, indeed I know, that it was a real encouragement to them to hear a voice from the land of their homes telling them of the debt their country owes them for the command of the seas—the safety of the ships carrying food and means of work to the people, supplies of men and munitions to the fields of battle—which is secured to us by the patient watching of the Fleet. As for the deeper message in God's name which it was my main desire to give them, it is not for me here to write. All I can say is that no man trying to speak a word of God and from God to his fellow-men could wish for a more ready and inspiring response.

The arrangements for the visit were made by the Commander-in-Chief and the Admirals commanding the other bases, whose guest I was. They were models of careful organization. They proved that by the Navy, whether in arranging the visit of an Archbishop or in preparing for a fight, nothing is left to chance. I wish that the masters of ecclesiastical ceremonies at home could learn some lessons from the flag captains of the Fleet. It proved to be possible to arrange great voluntary services on two Sunday afternoons and on a week-day morning. At the first there were the Commander-in-Chief and his staff, the other admirals, and nearly 5,000 officers and men. The ships of the Fleet were lying around, looming out of a dull grey mist—it was a most moving experience to commit that distant Fleet to the care and blessing of God. The scene of the second, bathed in sunshine, where about 3,000 officers and men were grouped, was very different. The third service, if less romantic in its setting than the first, was as a spectacle the most impressive of the three—indeed, I have never seen anything like it. Nearly 9,000 officers and men were gathered in a vast dry dock. The weather was beautiful: the acoustics of the dock were perfect. I shall never forget that sea of upturned faces frank and bronzed, the stillness with which they listened to every word, the sense of an unseen Presence in our midst.

TEN DAY'S WORK.

There were four Confirmation services—two of them in the flagships of the Admirals in command, attended by hundreds of men. About 180 were confirmed—warrant and petty officers, artificers, men and boys, and one or two midshipmen. One afternoon, wet and squally, I consecrated a field as a new naval cemetery. The congregation was about 1,800 men from the destroyer flotillas, who sang and listened with a true naval indifference to weather. One whole day, in a shelter extemporized as a chapel, one afternoon and one morning in churches ashore elsewhere, I spent with the chaplains in quiet thought and prayer. Every day there were visits to selected ships, to which drafts of men from neighbouring ships were sent; and there I spoke and gave God's blessing to crowds of men standing on deck or sitting among the turrets in every variety of picturesque grouping. Never again can I hope to find such keen and ready listeners. Altogether, during ten days, I gave over 40 addresses. It was impossible to feel tired in an atmosphere of such generous attentiveness and welcome.

As I left the last base the Commander-in-Chief sent me this telegram:—

On this eve of your departure from the Grand Fleet on completion of a visit which to us all will ever be memorable, please accept from the officers and men their grateful thanks for your self-sacrificing labours, the result of which will be of lasting benefit. May I also express my personal gratitude in all sincerity?

I can only hope that the unfailing sympathy and support which he and all the officers and men so ungrudgingly gave me were not given wholly in vain.

Let me try to describe some of the impressions which this visit has left indelibly printed on my heart and mind. It is not easy. The Grand Fleet is a world apart, with its own life, its own task, its own wonderful and incommunicable spirit. It is difficult to speak of it to those who inhabit a world so different.

(1) To share the life if the Grand Fleet even for a short time enables one to realize the sacrifices which its officers and men have made and are making for their country. We are entering the second year of the war. Let it be remembered that not for three or six, but for 12 months the Fleet has been enduring the strain of immediate readiness for battle. Almost all of its ships have been constantly at sea. They had no harbours secure from danger. They roamed ceaselessly over waste northern and western seas at full speed, often in wild weather, with the water covering the decks, in a region where the winter light lasts only a few hours, each ship moving hither and thither in the dark, her hundreds of men shut down below. It is almost impossible to realize the perpetual strain of such an experience. Officers and men have all the responsiblities of war without the thrill and excitement of battle. Day by day they have to be ready for action. Leave is almost impossible. Many of them have not had 48 hours' leave, few of them have had more, since the war began. No men have a greater love of their homes. They have often been within reach, sometimes even within sight, of them. Yet none can be spared. Week by week they are waiting for a chance which never comes. Some of them, to the envy of their comrades, have had their day—in the Dogger Bank, the Heligoland Bight, the Falkland Islands, the Dardanelles. But for most of them "the day" is still to come. It is impossible to describe the strain of waiting for it.

THE SPIRIT OF CHEERFULNESS.

(2) Yet in spite of all they are full of *cheerfulness*. Every captain had the same word—nothing could be better than the spirit of the whole crew. On deck you may see officers wrestling with the mighty "medicine-ball," and men playing cricket or quoits and every variety of ingenious game. Thanks to excellent food, fresh air, exercise, and the absence of shore temptations the health of the Fleet is admirable. When I was with the largest section, the rate of sickness (including accidents) was just under one per cent. The men at work on board ship are a vision of smartness and alacrity. They are all splendidly "fit" in body and spirit.

(3) The *organization* of a great fleet moblized for war is something which cannot be realized until it is seen. This is the place to mention with grateful remembrance a class of men of whose brave services we at home think too seldom—the skippers and crews of the trawlers who day by day and night by night are facing the dangers of patrolling and minesweeping. Their crews are men with their own notions of discipline, rough, hearty, infinitely patient, devoid of fear. The war has brought the Navy and the fleet of coasters and trawlers into a new comradeship. Let none of our people at home forget what they owe to these hardy and fearless men.

(4) I must say one word about the chaplains. Theirs is not an easy place to fill. But in ship after ship I heard expressions of the most cordial esteem and appreciation of the "padre" and his influence in the ship. One of his difficulties in most ships is the want of any place set apart for his use. In some of the large new battleships and battle cruisers a small chapel has been constructed; and I hope that this precedent may be followed. The chaplain is not likely to forget that his ship is his church as well as his parish; but it makes a great difference to his work if he can have a quiet corner within it in which to celebrate the Holy Communion to hold voluntary services and classes, and to have undisturbed talk with the men. In the Navy the difficulties which seem to have beset the Army in the way of a sufficient provision of chaplains scarcely exist. Every ship of any size has her own chaplain, who lives in her shares her life with his comrades, and goes where she goes. Let me commend this work of our naval chaplains to the prayers of my fellow Churchmen.

A "BAND OF BROTHERS."

(5) Of the efficiency of the Fleet it is not for a mere outsider to speak; but even he cannot fail to be impressed by the all-pervading sense of *readiness*. It seemed as if there was one word written on every ship, on every part of her, on every man within her—the word Ready. There was no haste, no bustle, no confusion. Every ship in her place and every man at his post was ready.

(6) I have kept to the last the deepest and most moving impression of all—the splendid spirit of *comradeship and unity* which binds the Grand Fleet together. At dinner or luncheon every day I met all the admirals most of the captains, and many of the other officers of the Fleet. Of course they have had their anxieties about questions of naval policy which are not within their sphere; but no word has reached the public ear. As for their relations with one another and with their superior in command I never heard one word of criticism never felt the slightest breath of jealousy. In manner, in word, in spirit they justified the boast of one of the Vice-Admirals—"We are all a great band of brothers." It was refreshing and exhilarating beyond words to find oneself in a world governed by a great tradition so strong that it has become an instinct of unity and mutual trust. But to the influence of his great tradition must be added the influence of a great personality. I cannot refrain from saying here that I left the Grand Fleet sharing to the full the admiration, affection, and confidence which every officer and man within it feels for its Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Jellicoe. Here assuredly is the right man in the right place at the right time. His officers give him the most absolute trust and loyalty. When I spoke of him to his men I always felt that quick response which to a speaker is the sure sign that he has reached and touched the hearts of his hearers. The Commander-in-Chief—quiet, modest, courteous, alert, resolute, holding in firm control every part of his great fighting engine—has under his command not only the ships but the heart of his Fleet. He embodies and strengthens that comradeship of single-minded service which is the crowning honour of the Navy.

I think as I write of the scene on his flagship when in the presence of the whole ship's company I took my leave; and I feel again the emotion which it stirred. It was hard enough to hear his warm and generous words; but when, as I went down the ship's side, the band struck up "Should auld acquaintance be forgot" I had no strength left in me. No, that acquaintance with Grand Fleet will never be forgot by me. Will its officers and men accept these sincere, unstudied words as a poor token of my gratitude for the inspiration which it brought me? But I hope that what I have written may remind those who read it of the debt which the whole nation owed to its Navy at this momentous time. By one great man that debt has been acknowledge in no grudging terms. Said General Botha on his return from his victory in South Africa—"Were it not for the British Navy keeping the seas clear, it would have been absolutely impossible for me to have achieved what we have done." We at home have even more cause to be grateful. But there is a danger lest we forget. We read daily accounts of the bravery, the endurance, the achievements of our soldiers at the front, and it is not less but more that we want to read. But for good reasons we can read little or nothing about the long watch kept by our sailors on the sea. Though they are out of sight, let them never be out of mind. Let us keep a place for them continually in our thoughts and prayers.

But there is something more that must be said. The Grand Fleet does not ask for our gratitude; it does ask for our support. It was simply intolerable to be greeted on returning from the Fleet by the news that one of our unworthy domestic disputes threatened the coal supply which is the first necessity of its life. It has become more plain than ever that it does not rest only with the Fleet and the Army to win this war. It rests also, and perhaps mainly, with the nation at home. I tried to take a message from the country to the Fleet. I would that I could now bring a message from the Fleet to the country, "We are doing our part, day and night. We look to you to do yours." It will be well with our cause if the people here at home will do their part with something of that willingness to listen to the call of God, of that spirit of readiness, of self-sacrifice, of patient cheerfulness, of comradeship and unity which I felt everywhere around me during my visit to the Grand Fleet.

A "JOY DAY" FOR THE WOUNDED AT BRIGHTON.

Reproduced from the "Tatler."

Several hundreds of wounded who are convalescing at Brighton, including many Indian soldiers—mostly Sikhs and Gurkhas—were recently entertained at a garden party given at Hove by Mr. Bernhard Barron of the Carreras Tobacco Company, who has most generously given upwards of three million of the famous "Black Cat" cigarettes to the British soldiers at the front.

HOW THE BIRDS WARN AGAINST POISON GASES.

It would seem that the birds have ranged themselves on the side of the Allies against one of the most inhuman methods of German warfare, says the "Westminster Gazette." A soldier on short leave from the trenches tells how the winged friends of the Allies warn them of the coming of the clouds of poison gas when the Germans attempt that mode of attack at night time. In daylight the approach of the deadly cloud is easily detected, and there is time to take precautions against its effects. But in the darkness of he night the coming of the gas is unseen. Then it is that the birds come to the help of our soldiers. Long before the smell of the fumes can be detected in the trenches there is a great clamouring of birds awakened from their night perches. The birds fly away beyond reach of the fumes, and the silence that follows gives invaluable warning to the occupants of the trenches.

ARREST OF ARMED SEDITIONISTS IN BURMA.

(News Bureau.)

RANGOON, Aug. 23.

Several arrests have been made recently of seditionists, Indians by nationality, in Upper Burma. One was arrested in Maymo by two Sikh soldiers to whom on high road he was spouting. They listened to him drawing him towards their lines and in that vicinity pounced upon him and arrested him. He was armed with two automatic pistols and seditious literature and a quantity of gold was found on him.

Another said to be an arrival from America was caught at Mandalay on Thursday of last week. He was a desperate character armed with automatic pistols and attempted, we are informed, to shoot Mr. Fearnley Whittingstall, A. S. P., who arrested him. He had a regular tour programme for visiting different places giving particulars of localities and on him also a quantity of gold was found.

LORD DERBY'S CASE FOR NATIONAL SERVICE.

ENGLAND NEVER UNPREPARED AGAIN

Speaking at a recruiting meeting at Rainford on July 31, Lord Derby said that an enormous change had come over the country, and the war had brought people together in a way that they had never been brought together before, and he hoped it would bring them together in a lasting way after peace had been declared. (Hear, hear.)

Are we prepared to make the sacrifices that Russia has made? Are we prepared to make the sacrifices that France is making, and Italy is making, and that, on the other side, Germany and Austria are making? If we are not prepared to do that we must be prepared to see our liberties go and we must be prepared to be told in the future that we have behaved as no allies should behave to allies.

EVERY MAN WANTED.

I do not believe that is the intention of this country. I believe everyone would do everything in his power to bring this war to a successful conclusion, but to do that no man must say, "I am taking no part in this war; I am not wanted." Every man is wanted; not, perhaps, to go to the front in all cases. Many ought to go to the front, but those who are engaged in work ought to do not only the work they did in normal times, but double that work, in order to free other men suited to the front to take their places. (Cheers.) I have only two sons. One is at the front. He has been home for a few days' leave and went back to the front again on Thursday. My other boy is in the Artillery, and when properly trained will go to the front. If I had twenty sons I should be ashamed if every one of them did not go to the front when his turn came. (Cheers.)

NATIONAL SERVICE.

I am one of those who in the past advocated national service. I advocate it now. (Cheers.) I advocated it in the past and was told I was advocating conscription. I was advocating that every man should be trained for home defence, because I felt perfectly certain that if the occasion arose there were plenty of men who would volunteer to go to the front, and I was right. (Cheers.) There are hundreds of thousands who have volunteered, but think how much more use those men would have been if they had previously had military training. I believe by now the war might have been over. It is no use crying about spilt milk. We cannot go back to the years before the war, and even if we could I do not believe you would have listened to me or anybody else preaching national service to you. Now I preach it because if you have national service you are going to put the burden of defending the country on everybody's shoulders. You are not going to have the unfair distribution there is at the present moment. You are not going to have the married men going and the single man staying at home to take his job. You are not going to have one man refusing to let his men go, while another man lets his men go and loses his business to the unpatriotic employer. All that would be settled by national service, but national service is not at present the policy of the Government. We are still bound to the voluntary system, and although I advocate national service, at the same time I will do everything I possibly can to secure men for voluntary service. (Cheers.)

A NOTE OF WARNING.

I want to give a note of warning to the men who think they are going entirely to escape, who think they are going through this war and through their lives without doing any military service. Don't make any such mistake. England has got to do one of two things. She has got to fight this war to a conclusion and use every method in her power to secure a victorious result, or she has to make an inglorious peace. If we bring this war to a successful conclusion, at the end of the war there will still be an army of occupation required to hold our various defensive posts. How will that army be found? It will be found from the men who have stayed at home when they ought to have gone and who have taken the jobs of the men who have gone. If the war is not successful and we have to make a peace, do you for a moment think that any peace we might make, except after the total destruction of the German Empire, can be lasting? It can only be a patched-up peace that any moment may see broken. England is not going to be unprepared again, and the moment that peace is signed you may make up your mind that England will have not national service, but conscription, and the only men who will have to be trained are the men who have stayed behind. When the war is over I intend, as far as I possibly can, to employ nobody except men who have taken their duty at the front. (Cheers.) I go further than that, and say that, all things being equal, if two men come to me for a farm and one has been at the front there is no doubt which is going to get the farm. (Cheers.) That man has done something for the country, and anything I can do for that man I am going to do, and I think you will find I am not the only employer who will take that line. (Cheers.)

THE JHANG DACOITY CASE.

SENTENCES ON APPEAL.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 24.

Mr. Justice Le Rossignel delivered judgment in the dacoity case relating to the looting of the village Bataf in the Jang District and its adjoining hamlet Kewalwala. In this case 94 persons were challenged. Of these 13 are still absconding, 49 were acquitted 8 were discharged and 24 were convicted. Of the persons convicted 22 apealed to the Chief Court.

His Lordship held that the evidence of indentification of persons was untrustworthy and accepted appeals of and acquitted Wali Walidad, Ahmad Pir Shah, Mapal Dad in whom nothing identifiable was found. Allu's conviction was maintained but the sentence was reduced from 7 to 5 years and there was no reason to discriminate between him and his fellow convicts. Mani's appeal was also accepted and he was acquitted.

The appeal of the remaining appellants was rejected. In the concluding portion of judgment his Lordship observed:—"The result of this case is not very satisfactory but the learned Magistrate has dealt very creditably with very indifferent material at his disposal. For this indifferent quality of evidence, I do not think the police were really to blame. The failure of Patwari, a Hindu, to mention names in his report is, to my mind, conclusive that the names of the dacoits were not known to the complainants when the police arrived and the subsequent naming was based not on knowledge but on suspicion and recovery of stolen articles.

DRAFTING CIVIL ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN I. M. S.

SALARY AND ALLOWANCES.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The Government of India have addressed all local Governments on the question of drafting Civil Assistant Surgeons to temporary commission in the Indian Medical Service to supply the need of the military authorities for more medical officers both for service in the field and in India. Civil Assistant Surgeons who accept the temporary commission must be physically fit and prepared to bear all conditions of the field service. While on military duty in India, officers will get a salary of Rs. 300 with temporary commission in the Indian Medical Service as Lieutenant employment. While on service with the Expedtionary force, the pay will be £1/4/0 per day with free rations and quarters with outfit allowance of £20 and gratuity of £60 on the termination of the engagement and all other allowances according to the Army Regulation. It is expected that a large number of Assistant Surgeons will accept this service.

WAITRESS DECEIVED.

MANCHESTER ENGINEER'S BREACH OF PROMISE.

In the King's Bench Division on July 27 before Mr. Justice Lawrence and a common jury, Miss Elizabeth White, a waitress, of Warrington-road, Richmond, claimed damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage against Wm. Mills, consulting engineer, of White City, Manchester. The case was undefended.

Mr. Herbert Jacobs said the parties met at Margate in September 1909. Defendant proposed marriage to the plaintiff and was accepted. Defendant was then a married man, a fact of which plaintiff was entirely ignorant until February of this year.

The defendant denied the promise, but admitted that he was, in September 1909, and still was, a married man. After the engagement the plaintiff and defedant corresponded on the most affectionate terms, and plaintiff on several occasions introduced him to friends. No date was ever fixed for the marriage. The defendant frequently made the excuse that he had to look after his consultation work. Defendant generally resided at Manchester, but came to London four or five times a year, and used to call for the plaintiff. He travelled about a great deal, both in England and abroad, for the purpose of inspecting machinery, and, having regard to the fact that he was away so much, he desired Miss White to start a small business, so that when they were married she should have some occupation during his long absences.

There were some negotiations for a small interest in a cafe in the Strand, and defendant was willing to advance £100 or £200 to start the business, but the negotiations fell through, and defendant never intended seriously to carry this through. In February this year the plaintiff wrote an affectionate letter to the defendant, which fell into the hands of the defendant's wife, and in consequence the plaintiff received a letter from Mrs. Mills which opened her eyes to the gross deception practised by the defendant.

Counsel read some of the letters which passed between plaintiff and defendant. The defendant usually addressed the plaintiff as "My darling Lizzie" and "My own dearest Lizzie," and signed himself "Your own loving Will." The letters continued in this way until February 1 of this year, when she wrote the letter which fell into the hands of his wife.

On February 11 defendant wrote:

Miss White, I feel that I cannot write to you for I am not worthy of that liberty. The letter (from the wife) was written to you before I knew of it and you were blamed. The moment I heard I told her fully that I was the one in the wrong. I told her that you thought me single. I know the wretch I must seem to you. I ask you to try and forgive me if you can. You were always so good and upright, and deserve a good man. I cannot write any more at present. I feel so awful over this, for you deserve better. If anything further I can say in asking your forgiveness let me know. I shall always think of you as you always have been one of the best of women.—Sincerely yours, W. Mills.

Verdict for plaintiff, damages £100. Judgment accordingly.

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THE INDIAN ARMY FRONT

TAKING BOMBS THROUGH FIRE-SWEPT ZONE.

A DESPERATE ENTERPRISE.

The marvellous exploit for which Lieutenant J. G. Smyth, of the 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, received the V.C., and a party of ten Indian soldiers of that regiment (three of whom were killed and the remainder wounded) the Indian D.S.M., is vividly described in a message specially communicated from the front by an officer in touch with the Headquarters of the Indian Army Corps, and issued by the Press Bureau for publication in mail week:—

On the night of May 17 a company of the 15th Sikhs, under Captain K. Hyde-Cates, relieved a portion of the 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry in a section of a trench known as the "Glory Hole" near the Ferme du Bois, on the right of the Indian Army Corps front. Furious fighting had been in progress here for some time, the position at the moment of relief being that we had taken and occupied a section of the German trench, a portion of the same trench on our left being still held by the enemy, who had succeeded in erecting a barricade between themselves and our men. In the early morning Captain Cates observed that attempts were being made to reinforce the enemy in the trench. Numbers of Germans were seen rushing towards the further extremity of the enemy's trench. Rapid fire was brought to bear on them as they crossed the open, but in the dim light the effect could not be judged. When day broke it was ascertained that the German trench was packed with men with the evident intention of attacking us. A short time afterwards the attack began by heavy bombing, to which the 15th replied vigorously, and succeeded in holding their own until noon, when the position became critical, as all our dry bombs had been expended and those that had become wet froom rain were found to be useless. It was then resolved to attempt to relieve the situation by sending up a bombing party from the reserve trenches.

A DESPERATE POSITION AND A DESPERATE UNDERTAKING.

The desperate nature of this undertaking may be gauged from the fact that two previous attempts had been made by the Highland Light Infantry. On both occasions they failed; the officers in command being killed and the parties having suffered very severely. However, the position was desperate, and Lieutenant Smyth, a young officer who, in spite of his years—he is only twenty-one,—had already been brought to notice for his gallantry, was ordered to take command of the party. Volunteers were called for, and were immediately forthcoming. The alacrity with which the demand was responded to speaks volumes for the spirit of the regiment, for each man felt sure that he was proceeding to almost certain death.

Lieutenant Smyth and his little party of ten men started at 2 p.m. to cover the 250 yards which intervened between them and our trench, taking with them two boxes of 96 bombs. The ground to be covered was absolutely open, devoid of all natural cover. The only possible shelter from the frightful fire which met the party as soon as they were over our parapet was an old broken-down trench which at the best of times was hardly knee-deep, but now in places was filled almost to the top with the dead bodies of Highland Light Infantry, Worcesters, Indians, and Germans. Truly it was an undertaking to appal the stoutest heart.

WRIGGLING ALONG A FIRE-SWEPT AREA.

Dropping over our parapet, they wriggled their way through the mud, pulling and pushing the boxes with them, until they reached the scanty shelter of the old trench, where they commenced a progress which for sheer horrors can seldom have been surpassed. Pagris (a scarf wound round the hat or helmet turbanwise to protect the head from the sun) had been attached to the front of the boxes. By means of these the men in front pulled the boxes along over and through the dead bodies, while those in the rear pushed with all their might, the whole party lying flat. At any moment the bombs might have exploded. The whole ground was hissing with the deluge of rifle and machine-gun fire, while the air above them was white with the puffs of shrapnel.

To the anxious watchers in the rear it seemed impossible that a single man should win through. After they had accomplished a mere twenty yards of their deadly journey Sepoy Fatteh Singh rolled over wounded, followed in the next 80 yards by Sepoys Sucha Singh, Ujagar Singh, and Sunder Singh. This left only Lieutenant Smyth and six men to get the two boxes along. Under ordinary circumstances four men are required to handle a box of bombs. However, these were supermen, and the thought of their comrades in dire necessity ahead of them put fresh heart into them.

PARTY OF ELEVEN REDUCED TO TWO.

The crawled on and on, until just before they reached the end of the trench the party had dwindled to two—Lieutenant Smyth and Sepoy Lal Singh. Of the remainder of the band of heroes Sepoys Sarain Singh and Sapooram Singh had been killed, Ganda Singh, Harnam Singh, and Naik Mangal Singh being wounded. The second box of bombs had therefore to be abandoned, and to haul even one box along in the face of such difficulties appeared an impossible task. Smyth, however, does not include the word "impossible" in his vocabulary. Still pulling and hauling, he and Lal Singh emerged, wriggling painfully along into the open, where they were met with an increased blast of fire. Miraculously surviving this, they crawled on, only to be confronted suddenly by a small stream which was too deep to wade. Across it lay the direct line to safety.

The ordinary man, under such circumstances, would probably have taken it, but these were no ordinary men. They crawled on and on in full view of an enemy now at close quarters, until they came to a point in the stream which was just fordable. Across this they struggled with their valuable burden, and in a few yards they were amongst their friends in our trench, both untouched, although their clothes were perforated with bullet holes. Sad to relate, shortly after reaching the trench the gallant Sepoy Lal Singh was killed.

A CHARMED LIFE.

For his most conspicuous bravery Lieutenant Smyth has now been awarded the Victoria Cross and each of the brave men with him the Indian Distinguished Service Medal. The men in the regiment believe that Lieutenant Smyth bears a charmed life, for he has had his cap blown off by shells five times, has had bullets through his clothes, and lately while lighting a cigarette the match was taken out of his fingers by a bullet. Long may he continue to have such luck.

SUBMARINE PIRACY.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ANGRY OUTBURST

Official Washington strongly resents the sinking of the Leelanaw as a contemptuous disregard of American rights, says the New York correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." It is emphasised that under the treaty of 1828 Germany had the right to divert the vessel to a German port for detention, but here, as in the case of the American schooner William P. Frye, Washington refuses to concede that Germany had the right to sink the ship. It is assumed here that Germany will offer to make compensation for the loss of the Leelanaw, as in the case of the William P. Frye, but the incident, while not regarded generally as a "deliberately unfriendly act" mentioned in Dr. Wilson's last Note to Berlin, admittedly serves to increase the seriousness of the present situation.

BERLIN AWAITING RESULT OF THE ATTACK ON WARSAW.

Despatches from Berlin received here indicate that German pride has been stung by the American Note, but that there is no disposition in semi-official quarters to make the disavowal requested in the Lusitania case, that the military men who frame the Kaiser's policy are indignant, and that there is apparently no desire to make reparation for the loss of American lives. These circumstances are construed here as indicating a deadlock on the Note, and the belief exists that the tone of the German answer will depend chiefly on the result of the fighting around Warsaw. No answer from Berlin is expected for two or three weeks.

It is admitted that the loss of American lives in the instance of the Leelanaw would probably have led to a definite rupture of friendly relations with Germany, and the apparent efforts of the German submarine commander to comply with international law as regards search and safety are considered redeeming features of the case. It is urged by the German-American press that the German commander was "even magnanimous," but this view is not shared generally, as you may well suppose.

MR. ROOSEVELTS UNCOMPROMISING DENUNCIATION.

Mr. Roosevelt, in discussing the sinking of the Leelanaw, said: "It is a damnable outrage, but one that was to have been expected. I wonder what our pacifist friends will say to this. Wait for a whole year to discuss it, I suppose." The Colonel laughed. Then he continued:

I think this perfectly hellish—the condition to which our peace-at-any-price policy has brought us. Any man with an ounce of red blood in his body will feel the deliberate insult Germany puts upon us by this deliberate flouting of the demands made upon her by the United States, and an insult the more aggravated by reason of the utter senselessness of this latest attack on an unarmed merchant ship

GERMANY'S 10,000,000.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL'S FIGURES IN PRIZE COURT CASE.

Sir Manuel Evans sat specially, on Aug. 1, in the Prize Court to hear the continuation of the Solicitor-General's closing speech in the case in which the Crown sought the condemnation of four Scandinavian ships, forming part of a fleet of forty-two such vessels captured by the British Navy during the past winter, while on a voyage from the United States to Copenhagen with cargoes of foodstuffs and other materials, including a large quantity of rubber described in the ship's papers as "Gum," the whole of which it was alleged was intended for Germany.

The Solicitor-General prefaced his observations by producing an affidavit, sworn by Major Dillon, of the Munster Fusiliers, who is engaged at the War Office, giving an estimate of the number of people who would be in receipt of supplies from the German Government. The affidavit said that there were serving or under arms on the two fronts 4,000,000, and under training 750,000. The casualties were about 2,000,000, and there were employed on railways, all of which were organised for war work, 500,000. At Krupps and other factory works it was estimated that 750,000 persons were employed, and in coal mines and in factories engaged in the manufacture of clothing the number employed was about 2,000,000.

These figures, said counsel, gave a total of about 10,000,000. Then he understood that separation allowances were made by the Government to wives and children of the men at the rate of twelve marks for the wives and six marks for the children, in addition to allowances in kind, while the German Government reserved the right to substitute rations for money. If the average dependents were taken at the moderate figure of two for each person of the 10,000,000, it would give 30,000,000 who might be dependent upon the State for rations. And upon these figures it was fair to assume the probability of goods imported in large quantities, as in this case, being for Government use.

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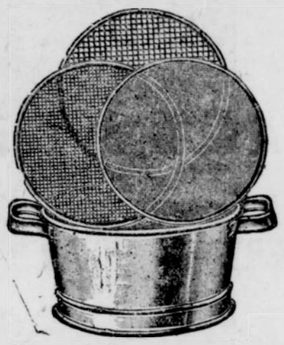

Gravy and Soup Strainer, with 3 different size strainers as sketch. Fine, medium, and coarse.
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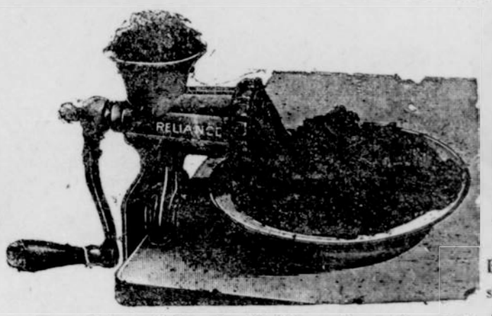

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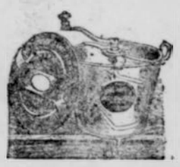

The "Three Minute" Bread Mixer, exact to sketch, made of best quality block tin, full directions enclosed.
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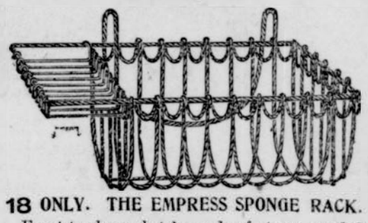

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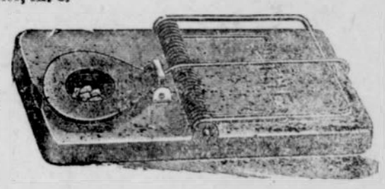

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SEIZURE OF MAILS ON NEUTRAL VESSELS.

STUPID GERMAN EXCUSE FOR AN ILLEGAL ACT.

The following was issued by the Press Bureau, in mail week:—

The Government had occasion to publish on July 4 a statement to the effect that when the Swedish mail steamers Bjorn and Thorsten were captured by the Germans, closed mail bags from Russia and Sweden conveyed by those vessels were opened by the German censorship authorities in contravention of Article 1 of the Hague Convention of 1907.

The attention of the Government has now been drawn to an official German communique, in which it is alleged:—

(1) That the above statement is incorrect; (2) that the mails on the Thorsten were returned unopened; (3) that certain suspicious mail bags on the Bjorn were opened after being found under the vessel's cargo, that the weight of the bags made it clear that they did not contain postal matter, that on examination they were found to contain contraband—namely, barbed wire-cutters consigned to the British Government; and (4) that the mails on the Bjorn which did not contain contraband were returned to the Swedish postal authorities.

Large numbers of letters which formed part of the mails originally carried by the steamship Bjorn have been received in the United Kingdom, bearing conclusive evidence of having been opened by the German military authorities, and reclosed with an adhesive label bearing the printed legend: "Vom Militar geoffnet, zugegangen." Postamtlich goschlossen." Many letters from Sweden which had been cut open but not resealed bore no definite evidence of having been opened in Germany, though a few bore endorsements written in German, and there is no doubt that they were opened by German censors. The envelopes of all these letters which were opened by German authorities were of a character which precluded possibility of their having contained such contraband as wire-cutters mentioned in the German communique.

It is, on the face of it, absurd to suggest that his Majesty's Government should have had recourse to the international letter service to import such bulky articles. The allegation has, in fact, no foundation, but, whatever the contents of the opened letters may have been or was suspected to be the action of the German authorities was in any case a breach of the Hague Convention, which provides for the inviolability of all mails found on board a neutral vessel on the high seas.

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